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WORK REPORTS: NORTHEAST PROVINCES

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CONTENTS

13 June 1991

HEILONGJIANG

People's Congress Report [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 16 Mar]	1
People's Court Work Report [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 16 Mar]	3
Procuratorate Work Report [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 16 Mar]	6
CPPCC Work Report [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 16 Mar]	10

JILIN

Government Work Report [JILIN RIBAO 14 Mar]	13
Economic Development Report [JILIN RIBAO 22 Mar]	28
1990, 1991 Budget Report [JILIN RIBAO 22 Mar]	32
People's Congress Work Report [JILIN RIBAO 16 Mar]	35
People's Court Work Report [JILIN RIBAO 23 Mar]	38
Procuratorate Work Report [JILIN RIBAO 23 Mar]	41
CPPCC Work Report [JILIN RIBAO 17 Mar]	45

LIAONING

1990, 1991 Financial Report [LIAONING RIBAO 18 Mar]	48
People's Court Work Report [LIAONING RIBAO 19 Mar]	55
Procuratorate Work Report [LIAONING RIBAO 19 Mar]	58
CPPCC Work Report [LIAONING RIBAO 15 Mar]	61

People's Congress Report

SK1605101191 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 16 Mar 91 p 3

[Work report of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress, given by Vice Chairman He Shoulun at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Heilongjiang People's Congress on 10 March 1991]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies:

Entrusted by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, I would like to report to this session on the work of the Standing Committee since the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress as well as the opinions on the work for 1991.

Since last year when the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress was held, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress has conscientiously implemented the guidelines of all the plenary sessions of the 13th party Central Committee and the sixth provincial party committee, as well as the guidelines of the meeting on People's Congress work held by the provincial party committee. It has persisted in the party's basic line of "one focus and two basic points," in line with the demands of the resolutions adopted by the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] and the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress. It has promoted the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy by firmly maintaining political, economic, and social stability, and by upholding the principle of economic rectification and in-depth reform. It has restored and carried forward the three tasks, including the establishment of flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses, and has positively performed the functions and powers entrusted to it by the Constitution and local organic law. Over the past year, the Standing Committee has held six Standing Committee meetings, formulated six local rules and regulations, and approved five local regulations for Harbin and Qiqihar cities. In addition, the Standing Committee has listened to and examined 29 reports on the work of the provincial government, the provincial higher people's court, and the provincial People's Procuratorate; and has adopted decisions for 22 resolutions. The Standing Committee has also conscientiously implemented the guidelines of Documents No. 1 and No. 2 (1990) of the party Central Committee, has appointed 138 and removed 73 state functionaries, and has accepted the resignation of two persons from the post of Standing Committee member. The Standing Committee has also guided the end-of-term election of deputies to county and township People's Congresses throughout the province. By conscientiously performing functions and powers, the Standing Committee has given play to its role as a local organ of state power, and has played a positive role in maintaining the stability of the province's situation, in maintaining close ties to the masses, and in promoting the building of material and spiritual civilization throughout the province.

I. Implement the Principle of Economic Rectification and In-Depth Reform, and Positively Promote Steady Development of the Economy

The last year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan was 1990. Implementing the principle of economic rectification and in-depth reform and promoting the steady development of the economy are of vital importance to maintaining social stability. Last year, the Standing Committee regarded implementation of this principle as a function and duty of vital importance; it examined and decided major matters by focusing on steadily developing the economy, and listened to the report of the provincial government on 1989 final accounts and the implementation of the budget of the first half of 1990, the report on implementation of the plan for the national economic and social development in the first half of 1990, and the report on drawing up of the province's Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-year program. [passage omitted]

The Standing Committee also took an active part in the provincewide general inspection on the situation of economic rectification and in-depth reform, which was organized by the provincial party committee, conscientiously summarized experience and lessons gained from economic development, and then offered opinions and proposals for promoting the province's steady economic development and the recovery of industrial production. To facilitate the development of the province's foreign trade and border trade, the nationalities, Overseas Chinese affairs, and Foreign Affairs Committee conducted investigation of the province's border control, port construction, and trade with the Soviet Union, and then offered proposals and opinions on how to exploit the advantages of the people of Korean nationality, who have more relatives in Korea, to develop the people-to-people economic and trade cooperation. [passage omitted]

II. Maintain Stability of the Situation, and Create a Fine Social Environment for Economic Construction

Over the past year, the Standing Committee has considered it an important task to create a favorable social environment for carrying out reform and opening up and for developing the economy; and has adopted measures to maintain the stability of the situation. [passage omitted]

Over the past year, the Standing Committee considered the elimination of pornography as a major matter to maintain social stability, improve national quality, and promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization; listened to and examined the provincial government's report on the work of wiping out pornography; adopted the resolution on profoundly conducting the work of wiping out pornography; and organized deputies to examine and inspect the cultural market. [passage omitted]

III. Keep in Close Touch With Deputies and the Masses, and Give Play to the Role of the People's Congress as a Major Democratic Channel

Since last year, the Standing Committee has conscientiously studied the decision of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee and the guidelines of the speech made by Comrade Jiang Zemin at the

meeting of party-member responsible persons attending the sessions of the NPC and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, constantly deepened understanding of the work of keeping in touch with deputies and the masses and the work of exploiting the role of the People's Congress as a major democratic channel, and has effected an enhancement of its ideology and work. [passage omitted]

Last year, in light of the reality that the wanton collection of fees, fines, and apportionments and the unhealthy trends of trades had already become social pollution abhorred by the vast numbers of people, the Standing Committee has regarded the endeavor to help correct and solve this problem as a practical measure to maintain close ties to the masses and to do tangible deeds for the masses. [passage omitted]

IV. Achieve Success in the End-of-Term Election and Strengthen the Building of Local Political Power

Since last June, the Standing Committee has guided the end-of-term election of the political power organizations at the county and township levels throughout the province. Through about one year's endeavor, all of the 136 counties (cities and districts) in the province have completed the election of deputies to People's Congresses at the county and township levels, and have concluded the first sessions of the newly elected People's Congresses. For this election, the Standing Committee has paid high attention to ideology and organization, listed it as an important item on the daily agenda, conducted propaganda and education in an extensive and profound manner, strengthened guidance on this work, persisted in carrying forward democracy, handled affairs according to law, and continuously carried out the method of nominating and recommending candidates for deputies according to law and the method of elections from among a larger number of candidates. [passage omitted]

V. Strengthen Self-Construction, and Strive To Perfect the Functions of People's Congresses and Their Standing Committees

[passage omitted] To further perfect its functions, on the basis of conscientiously summarizing experiences, the Standing Committee has concluded the following eight methods of performing functions according to law: 1) Correctly analyze and understand the current situation, offer and define subjects for discussion by grasping major contradictions and by focusing on the central work of the party. 2) Report subjects of discussion in advance to components of the Standing Committee, to various special committees, to various prefectural People's Congress work committees, and to pertinent work agencies; conduct investigation and study of the subjects under discussion; and obtain full and accurate data to make full preparations for discussing these subjects. 3) Listen to reports and adopt resolutions or decisions for major issues bearing on the overall situation and for the much-debated issues with which the masses are concerned, and then mobilize the people throughout the province to implement these resolutions or decisions. 4) Raise, questions in a face-to-face

manner and communicate the situation to the government, the people's court, the People's Procuratorate, and other pertinent departments in light of the important opinions and proposals offered by members of the Standing Committee during various meetings, in order to promote the work. 5) Convey, in a timely manner, the questions, opinions, and proposals offered by members of the Standing Committee to the government, the people's court, and the People's Procuratorate; and report the implementation of these questions, opinions, and proposals at the following regular meetings. 6) Formulate, in a positive and prudent manner, local rules and regulations for the issues of universal significance in order to provide laws for these issues and handle these issues according to law. 7) Organize deputies and members to investigate and examine law enforcement, and solve problems existing in law enforcement. 8) Strengthen the function of supervision, and accelerate solution of problems. [passage omitted]

Last year, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee completed the work of soliciting opinions on and revising draft laws as assigned by pertinent departments of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; listened to the report of the provincial government on implementation of regulations on family planning, and the emphasized necessity of incorporating population control to the orbit of the legal system; listened to the report on implementing the resolution of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee with regard to further developing physical culture and sports and listened to the preparations for the Seventh National Winter Games; listened to the report on the work of foreign affairs, positively conducted foreign affairs activities, strengthened contacts with foreign parliaments and friendly figures, and received, one after another, visits by some groups from Japan, the United States, and the Soviet Union. Upon the invitation of the Hokkaido Representative Assembly, Sun Weiben, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, led a delegation of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee to Hokkaido and Niigata in Japan for a friendly visit, and also visited Khabarovsk and the Maritime Region in the Soviet Far East, thus strengthening the understanding and the friendship between the province and these countries and regional representative assemblies, and promoting the contacts and cooperation between the province and these countries and regions.

Over the past year, some achievements have been scored in the work of the Standing Committee. However, there is still a gap when compared with the functions and duties entrusted on it by the Constitution and the law and with the demand of the development of the current situation. Although the Standing Committee has conducted examination and discussion in a timely manner, adopted decisions and formulated some local rules and regulations for some major issues touching upon provincial political, economic, and social stability, yet it has not done enough in conducting supervision and inspection, in keeping in touch with the masses, in reflecting the will of the people,

and in exploiting the democratic role in solving contradictions. Meanwhile, the function of supervision needs to be strengthened further; some regulations that had already been incorporated to the plans of legislation have not been formulated on schedule due to a lack of coordination. Economic legislation also needs to be further strengthened. All these shortcomings will be solved in great earnest in our future work. [passage omitted]

The year 1991 is the first year of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. A thousand-mile journey is started by taking the first step. Making this year's work a success is of vital importance. During this new year, guided by the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee, the Standing Committee should comprehensively implement the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee and the provincial party committee's meeting on the People's Congress work, should execute the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Session of the Seventh Heilongjiang People's Congress, should closely focus on economic construction, should persist in the principle of simultaneously building material and spiritual civilization, should conscientiously perform the functions and powers entrusted to it by law, should change the party's stand to the will of the state and the common action of the people throughout the province through legal procedures, should promote the "chorus" of the socialist commodity economy, with the reform and opening-up as its main melody, and should promote the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy. The Standing Committee should examine, discuss, and decide major matters by firmly grasping the conspicuous contradictions that hamper the province's economic development, should firmly grasp the formulation of local rules and regulations, with economic regulations as the focus, and should exercise effective supervision over law enforcement and other work. The Standing Committee should maintain close ties to deputies and the masses, and constantly clear up and broaden the channels of democracy. The Standing Committee should continue to strengthen the building of democracy and the legal system, should perfect and strengthen the people's congress system, should give full play to the role of the state power organs of localities, should unite and mobilize the people of all nationalities in the province to enhance morale, work arduously, and overcome difficulties through joint efforts in order to make contributions to fulfilling all tasks in 1991. [passage omitted]

People's Court Work Report

SK2005093791 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 16 Mar 91 p 5

["Excerpts" of the work report of the Heilongjiang Provincial Higher People's Court, given by Tang Lanting (0781 5695 0080) at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on 10 March 1991]

[Text] The people's courts across the province carried out in an overall way various work in the administration of justice and brought into full play the functional role of

judicial organs in 1990. During the past year, they accepted 170,873 cases of various categories, a 12.1-percent increase over 1989. They concluded 171,207 cases (including cases left from 1989), an 11.9-percent increase over 1989. Through the trial activities, they strictly punished serious criminals and serious economic criminals; protected the legal rights and interests of citizens and legal persons; safeguarded stability in politics, the economy, and society; and ensured and promoted the sustained, stable, and harmonious development of the economy.

I. They Dealt Strict Blows at Serious Criminal Activities and Created a Good Social Environment for Economic Construction

The people's courts at all levels regarded the work of dealing strict blows to serious criminals as a focal point, concentrated their efforts on dealing strict blows, and played a due role in bringing a turn for the better to the province's social tranquility. First, in line with the law, they strictly punished a large number of convicts who had committed murder, holdups, rape, gangsterism, serious robbery, human trafficking, abduction of women and forceful prostitution, and the manufacture of obscene articles, and who also endangered social peace. Second, they upgraded their work efficiency, rapidly wound up the cases, and in a timely manner dealt blows to the arrogance of criminals. Third, they enhanced the momentum of dealing strict blows at criminals to drive out crime and to educate or encourage the masses. Fourth, they implemented the party's policy of integrating punishment with leniency to split up or disintegrate the coalition of criminals. By holding open trials, publicizing the law while trying cases, putting forward judicial proposals, cooperating with the departments concerned to regularly visit the convicts in custody or in reformatory, and by enforcing the measures of taking convicts into custody and putting them into reformatory, the people's courts at all levels actively joined in the activities of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way and played an active role in preventing and curtailing crimes.

II. They Strictly Punished Serious Economic Crimes; Readjusted Economic Relationships; and Promoted Smooth Progress in Improving the Economic Environment, Rectifying Economic Order, and Deepening the Reform Drive

In line with the principle of being resolute on the one hand and being careful on the other hand, as well as of being sure to hit the target accurately, the people's courts at all levels enhanced their struggle against serious economic crimes. Courts across the province accepted 2,818 economic cases for the first trial in the year, a 21.9-percent increase over 1989. They concluded 2,826 cases, a 23.5-percent increase over 1989. They sentenced 3,396 convicted, a 31.8-percent increase over 1989. They also eliminated obstacles along the road of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening the reform drive, and they promoted progress in the struggle against corruption. They vigorously handled major and appalling cases. The province's number of major and appalling cases handled in the year was 80, a 37.9-percent increase over 1989. By

integrating their work with judicial practice, courts at all levels went deep into reality to carry out investigation and study, had a strict grasp of the demarcation line of policies, accurately and effectively dealt blows at crimes in line with the relevant law and provisions, as well as with the judicial explanation, and protected all proper economic activities.

The people's courts at all levels enhanced their service sense, actively engaged in the trial work of economic cases, readjusted various economic relations in a timely manner by applying legal measures, protected the legal rights and interests of involved parties, imposed sanctions on the acts of scrapping contracts and violating the law, and promoted the rational circulation and utilization of materials and funds. Over the past year, they accepted 28,650 cases involving economic disputes for first trial and concluded a total of 28,955 cases. The amount of money involved in the cases was 760 million yuan. They safeguarded financial order through lawsuits and withdrawing loans according to the law. The people's courts at all levels actively helped financial departments withdraw overdue loans by regarding as a service the task of withdrawing loans in line with the law. They handled 4,944 such cases and withdrew 130 million yuan of loans. They dealt with the "debt chain" and freed up funds. They also handled 10,806 cases of disputes cropping up in purchases and sales, in canvassing for processing work, and in signing contracts for construction projects. The volume of funds involved in these cases was 410 million yuan. They handled 2,325 cases cropping up in the course of deepening the reform drive with regard to disputes about rural production contracts, enterprise responsibility systems, and business lease contracts. They played an active role in stabilizing or improving the rural responsibility system linked to output and the enterprise responsibility system, as well as in promoting the deepening development of reform. The people's courts in various forestry zones, in addition to punishing crimes of damaging forest resources, also went to various areas to deal with cases of timber debts, recovered 68 million yuan in debts for forestry enterprises, and relieved the strained situation in the production of funds for some units. Meanwhile, the people's courts at all levels, while handling the cases, actively provided legal services for enterprises; actively conducted advisory work on legal issues; helped enterprises train their personnel in charge of supply and marketing; upgraded the capability of enterprises in protecting their own legal rights and interests in line with the law in their business operation and in signing contracts with others or in honoring their contracts; helped enterprises clear up their debts and protected creditors' rights; played a matchmaking role for purchases and sales among enterprises; and helped some enterprises to increase their production again and to get rid of their difficulties.

III. By Proceeding From the Situation as a Whole, the People's Courts Further Enhanced the Work of Handling the Cases of Civil and Administration Disputes and the Work of Conducting Suits and Appeals

Along with the development of the socialist commodity economy and the enhancement of the construction of the

legal system, the civil and legal relationship among citizens and between citizens and legal persons has become increasingly extensive and complicated and the number of civil disputes has greatly increased. People's courts across the province accepted 111,594 civil cases for first trial in this year (accounting for 70.1 percent of the first-trial cases), a 15.9-percent increase over 1989. They concluded 111,799 cases, a 15.4-percent increase over 1989. First, by regarding as central the implementation of the general rule of civil codes, they protected the democratic rights of citizens and legal persons in line with the law, as well as personal and property rights. Of the completed cases, 67,570 were matrimonial and family disputes, 31,488 were for debts, and 6,880 were for compensation. All of these cases account for 94.8 percent of the total. In line with the general rule of civil codes and the civil law and by specifically analyzing the relationship of civil law and definitely acknowledging the rights and interests of involved parties, the people's courts at all levels realistically protected the civil rights and interests of citizens and legal persons and played an active role in consolidating the socialist matrimonial and family systems, in safeguarding economic and social order, and in ensuring that the vast number of people live and work in peace and contentment. Second, they enhanced the construction of the people's courts and enabled a large number of civil disputes to be solved on the spot and in a timely manner. They established 840 tribunals across the province during the year, which undertook the task of handling 78.7 percent of civil cases for the first trial. The broad masses of cadres and policemen of the people's tribunals upheld the principle of going deep into villages and neighborhoods to hold trials and brought into full play the strong points of making things convenient for the people's lawsuits and solving the disagreement in a timely manner. They also actively conducted guidance over the work of the people's mediation committees and prevented or reduced the occurrence of disputes. Third, They upheld the principle of mediation, were patient in conducting education and guidance, and enabled the involved parties of both sides to express mutual understanding and concession and to reach an agreement on a voluntary basis. The people's courts across the province concluded or mediated 75,190 cases of civil disputes for the first trial, accounting for 67.3 percent of the total. They also scored better results in handling these cases.

The enforcement of the administrative procedural law means that the work of trying the cases of administrative disputes has entered a new stage. People's courts across the province established 170 court tribunals to try cases of administrative disputes and assigned 476 personnel to the tribunals. They conducted pilot work in enforcing the administrative procedural law at two Intermediate People's Courts and 22 people's courts at the grassroots level and learned the law and characteristics of various cases of administrative disputes. They actively and carefully handled a number of cases of administrative disputes; not only protected in line with the law the legal right and interests of citizens, legal persons, and other organizations, but also

safeguarded and supported the administrative organs to exercise their power and duty in line with the law.

People's courts across the province received the people lodging complaints and handled the people's petition letters in more than 139,000 cases, a 3.5-percent decrease from 1989. In line with the principle of seeking truth from facts and of correcting mistakes whenever they exist and through the procedure of trial and supervision, they retried 3,314 cases, of which 1,882 retained the original judgments, 676 were revised, and 756 were withdrawn by the suitors.

IV. The People's Courts Further Improved or Enhanced the Work of Enforcing the Law and Ensured the Strict Enforcement of the Law

By combining with the trial work and through various means, the people's courts at all levels earnestly dealt with some problems which adversely affected the work of strictly enforcing the law and strictly exercised the duties imposed on them by the Constitution and the law for the administration of justice.

A. They earnestly eliminated the environmental pollution caused by abuse of the law. The people's courts across the province paid great attention on the one hand to the honest enforcement of law by breaking through the network of nepotism, consciously combated the practice of presenting gifts and accepting bribes, and fostered images of the people's judges with regard to being selfless and fearless and handling cases impartially. On the other hand, they vigorously stressed the "practice" in which officials are angry at those who give them gifts and are vigorously blocking this malpractice. The Xian District People's Court in Mudanjiang City exposed the relatively serious cases of presenting gifts and offering bribes and dealt with them openly. The measure adopted by the District People's Court in this regard has found a great reverberation in the hearts of the masses and played an active and promoting role in mobilizing the social forces as a whole and purifying the environment of enforcing the law.

B. They enhanced the work of enforcing the law. These people's courts at all levels earnestly implemented the decision made by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on enhancing the work of the people's courts in enforcing the law; handled 47,626 cases of various categories, which account for 88.7 percent of the total; promoted the normal operation of social and economic activities; and safeguarded the sanctity of law and the authority of enforcing the law in the administration of justice.

C. They upheld the principle of doing a good job in conducting mass inspection over the work of enforcing the law. In 1990, the people's courts from top to bottom across the province carried out mass inspection in a unified manner over the work of enforcing the law, in which various work done in enforcing the law in the administration of justice was inspected in an overall way. The grassroots-level courts concluded 97,102 cases exposed in their self-inspection operation, accounting for 60.7 percent of the total. The Higher People's Court examined 41,768

cases in its selective inspection operation, which account for 43 percent of the total. All of these courts discovered in a timely manner the problems of enforcing the entity law and the law of procedure and enhanced their self-supervision mechanism with regard to the discipline and work style in the administration of justice and corrected in line with the law the judgment of 122 cases which deserved to be revised. They also did their best in commending outstanding personnel and good deeds scored in handling the cases in line with the law, strictly investigated and punished those who violated the law and discipline, and educated their cadres and policemen to enhance their consciousness of strictly enforcing the law by drawing lessons from both positive and negative experiences.

D. They extensively conducted propaganda work on legal systems; upgraded the people's sense of law; broadened the influence exerted by the people's courts on social life; and won the understanding, supervision, and support of the vast number of people for the work of the people's courts. They brought into better play the strong points of judicial organs in conducting the propaganda work of legal systems and played an important role in improving the environment of enforcing the law.

During the new year, the people's courts at all levels across the province should carry out in an overall way the administration of justice, vigorously upgrade the work level of enforcing the law, enhance the building of the contingent of court personnel and of the grassroots-level foundation, and render service to safeguard the stability of the country and society and the smooth enforcement of the 10-year program for the national economy and social development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

First, they should further foster the guiding ideology of rendering service for economic construction and bring into full play the functional role of judicial organs. In conducting their work, the people's courts must resolutely be subordinate to or serve economic construction and vigorously upgrade the standards of various work in the administration of justice.

They should reinforce the function of dictatorship to maintain the stability of the country and society. The struggle to strike at serious criminal activities must be persistently and unswervingly carried forward. Efforts should be continuously made to implement the principle of strictly punishing criminals in a timely manner and to maintain the "prestige" of dealing strict blows at crimes. In line with the criminal codes and the "decision" made by the National People's Congress Standing Committee with regard to punishing criminals involved in smuggling, manufacturing, trafficking in, and retailing obscene articles, as well as the judicial explanation given by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, these people's courts should openly try or sentence the criminal cases exposed in the activities of eliminating "obscene articles" and "six vices" to block the breeding and spreading of evil phenomena in society. They should continuously and strictly punish the seriously economic crimes of embezzlement, bribe acceptance, speculation and profiteering, tax evasion or resistance, and illegal tree

cutting; set a strict demarcation line between crime and noncrime; and should not only strictly punish the economic criminals in line with the law by correctly applying the policies on the law, but should also protect legal economic activities. Efforts should be made to earnestly implement the spirit of the national conference on consolidating public security in a comprehensive way, to combine the consolidation with the administration of justice, and to actively join in the comprehensive activities of consolidating public security through various means.

They should readjust economic relationships, promote development of the economy, and vigorously enhance the administration of justice for economic cases. Efforts should be made to deal properly with the cases of various disputes cropping up in programs of further improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, deepening the reform drive, and of broadening the open policy; to protect in line with the law normal operations; to punish or block acts that violate the law and contracts; to further broaden the service field; and to actively help enterprises get rid of their worries and overcome their difficulties.

They should protect in line with the law the democratic right of citizens and other legal rights and interests and maintain the stability and unity of society. Efforts should be made to enhance the administration of justice for civil cases, to vigorously upgrade the work standard of handling cases, to readjust in line with the law the property and personal relations among citizens and between citizens and legal persons, and to bring into play the enthusiasm of the vast number of people in building the two civilizations. The people's courts at all levels should put the administration of justice for administrative cases on their important daily schedule; uphold the principle of enforcing the law impartially; enhance propaganda and educational work; do away with interference and obstacles from various circles; protect in line with the law the legal rights and interests of citizens, legal persons, and other organizations; safeguard and supervise the administrative organs to exercise their power and duties in line with the law; and promote the systematization of management over administrative work. A good job should be done in conducting the work of lawsuits and appeals and enhancing the supervision over the administration of justice. In line with the principle of enforcing responsibility systems at every level, a good job should be done in receiving the people who are lodging complaints, handling the petition letters from the masses, and bringing into full play the important role of the work of receiving the people lodging complaints and of handling the petition letters from the masses in enhancing the supervision over the administration of justice and in tightening the ties between the government and the masses.

Second, they should uphold the principle of doing things by following the law as long as it exists, strictly and resolutely enforcing the law, and investigating those who have violated the law; further improve the activities of enforcing the law; and upgrade the work standard of enforcing the law. A good job should be done conducting the mass inspection in a down-to-earth manner over the

work of enforcing the law, improving the work system of conducting mass inspection, and in paying special attention to concentrating on upgrading the quality of work undertaken by the people's court tribunals in handling cases. Through various means, they should make all-out efforts to publicize the model personages and advanced collectives outstanding in doing official work honestly, strictly enforcing the law, and serving the people wholeheartedly; publicize the significance and basic legal knowledge of enforcing the law of procedure for civil and administrative cases; and publicize the serious outcomes of acts of violating the law so as to upgrade the masses' understanding on legal systems and to enable the masses to consciously observe the Constitution and the law.

Third, they should enhance the building of the people's courts to ensure the fulfillment of various tasks in the administration of justice. They should enhance the building of the contingent of court personnel by regarding as a target the "principle" of being most reasonable, most just, and most honest. The principle represents the comprehensive reflection of various achievements scored in building the contingent of court personnel and must be upheld in strictly running the courts and upgrading in an overall way the quality of the personnel contingent. Organs from top to bottom within the people's courts should further do a good job in grasping the work of building civilized units, fostering administrative honesty, conducting education and training, and enforcing the responsibility system for the attainment of certain objectives.

The people's courts at all levels should enhance their construction at the grassroots level; uphold the principle of gearing their work to the grassroots level, of going deep into the grassroots, and of serving the grassroots level; conduct classified guidance over court work; accelerate the pace of building standardized tribunals; and should bring into play in an overall way the role of court tribunals.

Procuratorate Work Report

*SK2105031291 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 16 Mar 91 p 5*

[“Excerpts” of the work report of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate, given by Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate, at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on 10 March 1991]

[Text] In 1990, procuratorial organs across the province conscientiously implemented the spirit of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th party Central Committee, the demands of the provincial party committee on procuratorial work, and the resolution of the third session of the seventh People's Congress on the work report of the provincial People's Procuratorate, actively implemented the tasks set by the Supreme People's Procuratorate under the supervision of the People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels and the support of the governments, and made new achievements in all sorts of procuratorial work.

I. Fairly Great Progress Was Made in the Anticorruption Struggle

Last year, the procuratorial organs at all levels across the province persisted in taking the struggle to fight corruption and bribe-taking as the emphasis of procuratorial work, adopted effective measures, and achieved fairly good progress. A total of 7,241 economic cases of various descriptions were heard, of which 4,052 cases were filed for investigation, up 18.38 percent and 22.67 percent, respectively, over the preceding year. Of these cases, 2,439 involved corruption and bribe-taking, accounting for 60.19 percent of the number of cases filed for investigation and prosecution, up 22.5 percent over the previous year; a total of 670 major and appalling cases, two cadres at the departmental (bureau) level and 67 cadres at the county (section) level were involved, were filed for investigation, an increase of 9.66 percent over the preceding year; and a total of more than 59.86 million yuan in economic losses were recovered, up 41.09 percent over the previous year.

A. We strengthened investigation work and enhanced the investigation level. The provincial procuratorate and its 14 divisional procuratorates, city procuratorates, and one grassroots procuratorate established bureaus to handle anticorruption and bribe-taking work. The economic procuratorial organs of other procuratorates were changed into procuratorial sections to deal with corruption and bribe-taking, thus initially forming an investigative work system to fight corruption and bribe-taking; the sense of investigation and the investigation professional level of cadres and policemen improved to a further extent.

B. We strengthened crime reporting work and guaranteed the sources of cases. The procuratorate organs across the province formed a network of crime-reporting organizations and initially improved their work relations in various sectors. Crime reporting thus became the major channel for the source of economic cases for investigation. We heard and accepted a total of 11,012 economic cases reported by the masses, of which 3,635 cases were under initial investigation and 1,849 cases were filed for prosecution, accounting for 45.63 percent of the total number of cases filed, and 3,009 cases were transferred to relevant departments.

C. We upheld the system of responsibility in handling cases and further raised the efficiency and quality of handling cases. Procuratorates at all levels across the province universally upheld the system of making chief procurators assume responsibility in handling cases and succeeded in raising their efficiency and quality in handling cases. The rate of concluding cases rose 14.09 percent over previous years.

D. We paid attention to dealing blows to special cases, improving security, and systematically deepening investigation work. We made special efforts to deal with cases to which the masses strongly reacted and improved the security of some trades where the crime rate was fairly high. Fairly good results were achieved in the systematic investigation work of banking, grain, railway, and forestry departments.

E. We enhanced our sense of service, and our struggle to combat corruption and bribe-taking yielded fairly good social benefits. Procuratorial organs across the province acted in line with the guidelines of serving economic improvement and rectification, building clean politics, and consolidating social security defined during the beginning of the year, combined dealing blows to criminals, protection, and service, actively safeguarded and promoted the development of economic work, and, through all forms of law propaganda and education on struggling against corruption and bribe-taking, mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers in production and struggle. We rendered legal consulting services in the cause of handling cases and urged enterprises to manage and do business in line with the law.

This year, the struggle to combat corruption and bribe-taking has continued to be very heavy and arduous. To ensure the smooth development of this struggle, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the provincial party committee have called on us to exert real efforts to deepen the struggle.

First, deepen our understanding. We should fully understand the protractedness, arduousness, and complexity of this struggle, be sober-minded, correctly estimate the situation of the struggle to fight corruption and bribe-taking, be confident, advance despite difficulties, and deepen the struggle in an unswerving and persistent way.

Second, probe deeply into the work orientation and emphasis. We should keep our eyes on the issues of building clean government, party building, political stability, economic development, and social stability, define the main target of attack and the emphasis, and make breakthroughs in systematically investigating some major trades and departments where criminal cases of corruption and bribe-taking which arouse the strong reactions of the masses are running rampant.

Third, deepen publicity and mobilization work. Through propaganda and mobilization, we should try our best to turn the concern of the masses into participation, award those who contribute to reporting crimes, strictly handle cases on taking revenge against those who report crimes, and protect the crime-reporting enthusiasm of the masses.

Fourth, deepen our sense of investigation and enhance the level of our investigation work. The antagonistic phenomena of crime reporting and counter-crime reporting, investigation and counter-investigation, punishment and covering up the evildoers have become more serious. We should further enhance the cadres' and policemen's sense of investigation, and strive to improve their investigation techniques to meet the needs of the struggle.

Fifth, deepen the effort to promote economic development. We should strengthen our concept of the overall situation, cultivate a sense that procuratorial work should be carried out in connection with the party's central task and should serve economic construction, and combine the legal effect of cases with economic and social benefits. We should 1) properly handle the relations between laws and policies, combine strict law

enforcement with the correct implementation of policies, and strictly distinguish between what is crime and what is not; 2) properly handle the relations between "resolute effort" and "prudent effort," deal strict blows to criminal activities such as corruption and bribe-taking, pay attention to integrating dealing blows to criminals with protection and service, and create a good climate for the production and development of enterprises. Regarding cases that constitute a crime and which we have filed for investigation, we must investigate and conclude them quickly and must not delay the court decisions.

II. Actively Participated in the Overall Battle To Improve Social Security, and Displayed the Functional Role of Procuratorial Organs in a Better Manner

In 1990, the criminal judicial work of the procuratorial organs at all levels across the province were carried out in close connection with the overall fighting program on improving social security formulated by the provincial party committee and the government. We accepted reports on the arrest of 23,556 criminals submitted by the public security organs. After examination, they were approved to arrest 20,711 criminals, an increase of 10.06 percent over the previous year. Among them were 8,571 criminals involved in major and appalling cases, up 28.54 percent over the previous year; we accepted lawsuits transferred by the public security organs which involved 28,491 persons. After examination, prosecution was instituted against 21,666 persons, an increase of 13.63 percent over the previous year. Among them, 5,182 persons involved in major and appalling cases, up 16.85 percent over the preceding year.

After one year of improvement work, Heilongjiang witnessed great achievements in its social security. However, the security situation remained instable; major criminal cases still frequently occurred; some security improvement measures were not fully implemented; some in-depth problems which affect and restrict social security improvement remained unresolved; and factors which breed and arouse the crime rate still exist in great numbers. Dealing blows to serious criminal offenses has remained one of our major points of work. We should not lower our guard ideologically or slacken our efforts in this work. This year, we should give special emphasis to the following:

First, we should continue to participate in social security improvement work. Efforts should be made to carry out work on the basis of consolidating and persisting in last year's achievements gained in the overall battle and maintain close coordination with all judicial and public security departments while dealing strict blows to criminals and carrying out all sorts of security improvement work. At the same time, we should serve as good advisers of the provincial party committee and government and solve all prominent security problems.

Second, we should adhere to the principle of dealing heavy and quick blows to criminals in line with law. We should investigate ahead of schedule those major and appalling cases that bring serious harm and are a very bad influence; arrest and file lawsuits quickly against

murderers, robbers, rapists, bomb planters, habitual criminals, recidivists, and crime rings, particularly criminal underworld gangs, and deal resolute blows to them. Continued efforts should be made to coordinate with departments concerned to launch an antipornography struggle and to eliminate the six vices in an effort to prevent their reoccurrence.

Third, we should strive to do a good job in supervising investigation and adjudication work and in restricting the limits of authority in investigating cases. We should make special efforts to supervise in line with the law those cases concerning erroneous court decisions and judgments and the bending of the law for the benefit of relatives or friends during the trials and cases of infringing on the right of the people to file lawsuits.

Fourth, we should strictly manage things in line with the law, and raise the quality of handling cases. Efforts should be made to realistically guarantee the quality of investigation, arrest, and prosecution work; strictly implement the legal stipulations on exemption from prosecution, exercise the right of exempting someone from prosecution, and avoid improper prosecution exemptions and dealing ineffective blows.

Fifth, we should strengthen comprehensive security improvement work. We should actively carry out activities on offering suggestions for procuratorial work, strengthen law propaganda and education, mobilize the masses to expose and report crimes, and do a good job in revisiting, helping, and educating those whose prosecutions were exempted; regarding cases on people's visits and letters that may tend to sharpen the contradictions, we should promptly do persuasion work and make continued efforts to set up connection points for comprehensively improving public security.

III. Security and Procuratorial Work Was Strengthened Year After Year and New Success Was Achieved in This Regard

Last year, we accepted and heard 2,323 cases on extorting a confession by torture, illegally taking someone into custody, malpractice, neglecting one's duty, and causing serious accidents due to negligence, of which 959 cases were filed for investigation, up 6.66 percent and 14.5 percent respectively over the previous year, and 956 cases were concluded.

At present, cases of "infringing on the rights of other people," and dereliction of duty have remained very serious and the tasks facing the security and procuratorial sectors will be very arduous. We should understand the importance of strengthening security and procuratorial work from the perspective of building clean government, promoting the building of socialist democracy and legal system, and stabilizing the overall situation in an effort to realistically strengthen security and procuratorial work.

First, while guaranteeing the major work of struggling against corruption and bribe-taking and dealing blows to serious criminals, we should give more emphasis to firmly grasping security and procuratorial work.

Second, we should give prominence to security and procuratorial work, attach importance to investigation of cases that have injured or disabled someone or that caused death by torturing someone in the course of obtaining a confession, cases of illegally taking someone into custody or holding a hostage, cases of abuses such as taking bribes and bending the law, cases of neglecting one's duty and causing serious consequences, and cases of causing serious accidents due to negligence.

Third, we should further enhance the law enforcement level of security and procuratorial organs. Efforts should be made to strictly grasp the limits between crime and noncrime, and mainly investigate cases that cause serious consequences and constitute crimes.

Fourth, we should strive to raise the quality of security and procuratorial cadres. Efforts should be made to conscientiously organize cadres and policemen to study the characteristics and laws concerning security and procuratorial work, and enhance their investigation ability in the course of practice.

Fifth, we should promptly report to the provincial party committee the situation on handling cases related to "infringing upon the rights of other people," or dereliction of duty, report the work to the People's Congresses and the government departments concerned, place ourselves under their leadership and support, and guarantee the smooth progress of security and procuratorial work.

IV. Progress of Varying Degrees Was Achieved in Other Kinds of Procuratorial Work

In the security work of jails, we coordinated with jails and detention departments to strengthen security and guards, carried out activities on dealing blows to prisoners who tyrannized other inmates. As a result, serious incidents resulting in death dropped by a large margin in jails and reformatories. We strengthened the investigation of law enforcement work and discovered 3,731 cases of law violations in jails and reformatories, raised suggestions for correction on 1,852 occasions, solved 1,094 cases of this kind, and handled 17 cases on the malfeasance of cadres and policemen in the jails and reformatories. We coordinated with departments concerned to inspect 4,455 criminals who were under surveillance outside the jail, helped them establish 471 organizations to keep watch on criminals and to change them. Among these criminals 30 were imprisoned again. In the procuratorial work of jails this year, we should outstandingly grasp supervision over law enforcement and security inspection work, enforce law in a civilized manner, and stabilize the order in jails and reformatories; strive to straighten out the problem of taking someone into custody beyond the time limit, and strengthen supervision over the work of reducing the imprisonment of criminals, releasing criminals on parole, allowing criminals to go out for medical treatment, reducing the term of reform through labor and education for those in the reformatories, and release some of them from the reformatories ahead of schedule.

In dealing with accusations and appeals, persisting in serving the stability of the overall situation, we accepted

and heard 20,894 cases on people's visits and letters, investigated and handled 803 cases on accusations and appeals, and provided clues for 17,091 cases of various descriptions. This year, we should fully display the "window" role of departments dealing with accusations and appeals and continue to do a good job in handling cases of accusations and appeals.

In the procuratorial work related to railway transport, we achieved new progress in investigating and handling corruption and bribery cases on "using trains to seek personal gain"; we coordinated with railway security and courts to actively rectify railway security and order, and achieved noticeable results in dealing blows to serious criminal offenses during passenger and freight transport and in safeguarding security and order at railway stations and on trains. This year we should continue to grasp well the aforementioned work.

In the procuratorial work related to agricultural and forestry sectors, we achieved remarkable results in handling corruption and bribery cases on "using timber to seek personal gain" and "using grain to seek personal gain," particularly in handling major and appalling cases. The procuratorial organs in state farms made due contributions to protecting the forestry resources of the state and the building of commodity grain bases, promoting the development of production of agricultural and forestry enterprises, and safeguarding social order and political stability and unity. This year, continued efforts should be made to launch the struggle against corruption and bribery, successfully carry out all sorts of procuratorial work, and actively serve economic development in state farms and forest areas.

This year marks the first year for realizing the second-step strategic objectives of our country and implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The central task of the people throughout the country is to push the national economy forward. All our work should be conducive to sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development and state stability. To successfully carry out the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee and of this congress, the procuratorial organs across the province should carry out their work in close connection with the party's central task of pushing the national economy forward; deeply launch the struggle against corruption and bribery; persist in dealing heavy and quick blows to criminals in line with the law; strengthen law and discipline enforcement; actively carry out well other procuratorial work; further strengthen ideological and political work and the building of procuratorial contingents; comprehensively display the functional role of procuratorial organs in dealing blows to criminals; provide protection and service and make new contributions to further safeguarding political and social stability; carrying out economic improvement and rectification, deepening reform, and promoting a sustained, steady, and coordinated national economic development.

CPPCC Work Report

*SK1605120391 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 16 Mar 91 p 4*

[Work report of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), given by Fu Shiying, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Heilongjiang CPPCC Committee on 4 March 1991]

[Excerpts] Fellow members:

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] Committee, I submit a report on the work done since the third session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee to the session for examination and discussion.

1. Under the guidance of the Fifth and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, in the past year, the Standing Committee conscientiously implemented "the CPC Central Committee's proposal for persisting in and perfecting the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC" and the guidelines of the national united front work conference, took economic construction as a key link according to the resolution adopted at the third session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, conscientiously displayed its functions for political consultation and democratic supervision, comprehensively carried out the CPPCC work, and made contributions to stabilizing the province's social and political situation, improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform, and promoting economic construction and the development of all undertakings.

A. The Standing Committee implemented the principle of putting stability above everything and played a positive role in helping the party and the government promote social and political stability.

Over the past year, the Standing Committee adopted various means to organize CPPCC members to study some major principles and policies of the central authorities and the provincial party committee after the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, "the outlines of Marxist philosophy," and "the outlines of study of several issues concerning socialism." Thus, the vast number of CPPCC members have upgraded their understanding of Marxist theory and their ability in analyzing and understanding problems, further have a firm belief in patriotism and socialism, have enhanced their awareness of adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, have a clear understanding about the situation, seek unity of thinking, are inspired with enthusiasm, and have strengthened the political unity of the united front. [passage omitted]

B. The Standing Committee took economic construction as a key link and suggested ways and means and dedicated

itself to promoting the improvement of the economic environment, rectification of the economic order, deepening of reform, and development of economic stability.

According to the guidelines of the resolution on further achieving improvement in the economic environment, rectification of the economic order, deepening of reform, and promoting the development of economic stability adopted at the sixth session of the sixth provincial party committee, and in line with the problems relating to industrial and agricultural production and the circulation of commodities, the Standing Committee conducted investigations on 16 special subjects in eight spheres, made 10 special investigation reports, organized CPPCC members to conduct 16 special investigations and inspections, and positively set forth suggestions. [passage omitted]

C. The Standing Committee implemented the proposal of the CPC Central Committee and further regularized and institutionalized political consultation and democratic consultation.

According to the guidelines of the national CPPCC Committee's provisional regulation on political consultation and democratic supervision and the guidelines of the provincial party committee's several regulations, over the past year, the Standing Committee positively conducted consultation on the province's major political, economic, and social problems by holding the third session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, six Standing Committee meetings, and nine meetings of chairman and vice chairmen. We also formulated and carried out the trial method of the provincial CPPCC Committee on keeping contacts with various democratic parties, the general rules for the work of the prefectural work committee under the provincial CPPCC Committee, the method of the provincial CPPCC Committee for CPPCC members conducting inspections, and the rules for strengthening the contacts with the city and county CPPCC Committees. [passage omitted]

The work on motions was greatly strengthened. Over the past year, the Standing Committee received 617 motions put forward by CPPCC members, and put 592 motions on file, accounting for 95.95 percent of the total. [passage omitted]

D. The Standing Committee conscientiously implemented the central authorities' principles and policies toward Taiwan, and made new headway in promoting the reunification of the motherland and contacts with people outside the country.

The Standing Committee conscientiously relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national CPPCC Committee's instructions of the work toward Taiwan, thus promoting the development of the work of reunifying the motherland. [passage omitted]

E. The Standing Committee strengthened its contacts with the city and county CPPCC Committees and its guidance over their work. [passage omitted]

F. The Standing Committee strengthened the construction of the CPPCC organizations and intensified its awareness of organs serving CPPCC members.

The Standing Committee strengthened education on Marxist theory, the party's principles and policies, the current situation, and the current tasks among cadres of CPPCC organizations; and organized cadres to study the outlines of the study of several issues concerning socialism and Marxist philosophy. [passage omitted]

The work of receiving visitors and incoming letters from the masses was strengthened. Over the past year, the Standing Committee received 400 visitors and handled 359 letters. Responsible leading comrades personally received visitors and handled incoming letters particularly from minority people, personages of various religions, and veteran fighters who joined the War of Resistance Against Japan. [passage omitted]

2. Over the past year, the Standing Committee paid close attention to changes in development of situations inside and outside China and Heilongjiang, conscientiously studied the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the work arrangements of the provincial party committee, and made ceaseless efforts to improve the CPPCC work. We experienced that, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, we must strengthen our awareness of managing several major work tasks in order to achieve CPPCC work.

A. The Standing Committee consciously displayed its functional role in carrying out the work with the focus on economic construction.

Taking economic construction as a key link is a manifestation of the basic line of the party as well as a major guiding ideology of CPPCC work. [passage omitted]

The major indicators for focusing the CPPCC work on economic construction are as follows: 1) The Standing Committee united with personages of all fronts, mobilized all positive factors, and pooled efforts to develop the socialist modernization of the motherland. 2) The Standing Committee helped CPPCC members and personages of all circles study the party's principles and policies, understand the situation in economic construction, and seek common understanding about the ideology for guiding the development of the economy and the basic ideological line; and ensured that all CPPCC members have a unified thinking and make concerted efforts to seek common goals. 3) The Standing Committee conducted investigations and study on the major prominent problems cropping up in the course of economic construction, reform, and opening the country to the outside world; conducted political consultation and democratic supervision; successfully helped make the policy decisions of the party and the government more scientific and democratic; and promoted the implementation of the party's principles, policies, and major policy decisions. 4) The Standing Committee brought into play its advantages of having more skilled persons and establishing wide contacts with various spheres, conducted consultation and rendered services in many spheres;

cultivated skilled persons; spread knowledge; provided information; acted as go-between; and dedicated itself to developing economic construction.

B. The Standing Committee consciously took unity and democracy as the foundation of CPPCC work.

In the course of studying and implementing the proposal of the CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the national united front work conference in line with the practical experiences gained over the past years, we further realized that unity and democracy are the fundamental point to start with in CPPCC work. The CPPCC organizations should become a link and a bridge to unite the party with all democratic parties and personages of various nationalities on all fronts. [passage omitted]

C. The Standing Committee consciously persisted in the ideological line of seeking truth from facts.

Persisting in the ideological line of seeking truth from facts is the key link through which the CPPCC organizations are able to bring their functional role into full play. To persist in the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, we must attend to two principles: First, we should deeply and carefully conduct investigations and study, conscientiously assume responsibility for making discussions and appraisals, and strive to comprehensively and truly understand the real situation. Second, we should bravely reflect the real situation, particularly our different opinions, so as to make it convenient for the party committees and the governments to compare and appraise, assimilate correct opinions, and make policy decisions. [passage omitted]

D. The Standing Committee consciously served the CPPCC members.

CPPCC members are the main body of the CPPCC organizations. So, serving CPPCC members is an important guiding ideology that must be grasped persistently in the course of carrying out the CPPCC work. According to this guiding ideology, over the past year, the CPPCC organizations appropriately improved and strengthened the establishment of organs, personnel arrangements, work tasks, and ideological work, and work style. [passage omitted]

3. Fellow members: The Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, which has great historical significance, approved the CPC Central Committee's proposal for formulating the 10-year program for economic and social development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. This is a program of action with which the CPC guides the people of all nationalities throughout the country to realize the second-step strategic goal. This symbolizes that our country's socialist modernization starts to enter a new developmental stage. The seventh session of the sixth provincial party committee that was convened not long ago conscientiously studied and implemented the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, discussed the (draft) outlines of the province's 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan, defined, according to the province's actual conditions, the strategic ideological line for the economic and social

development in the next decade as well as the work tasks for 1991, and mobilized all people of the province to fight to realize the second-step strategic goal for economic and social development. The CPPCC undertakes the glorious tasks for serving the defending of the political situation characterized by stability and unity, the promotion of socialist modernization, the progress of reform and opening up, the improvement of socialist democracy and legal system, and the peaceful reunification of the motherland characterized by "one country, two systems." So, we deeply feel that our duty is very heavy.

In line with the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee and the seventh session of the sixth provincial party committee, and according to the requirements set forth at the resolutions of the 12th Standing Committee meeting of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee suggested that the ideologies for guiding the CPPCC work of this year are as follows: We should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the seventh session of the sixth provincial party committee, and the proposal of the CPC Central Committee; hold high the banner of patriotism and socialism; persist in the basic line of the party; take economic construction as a key link; give full scope to the basic functions of political consultation and democratic supervision; consolidate and expand the patriotic and united front; and unite with and mobilize all democratic parties, mass organizations, and personages of all circles to

make concerted efforts to realize all tasks for the first year of the second-step strategic goal for economic and social development. This year, we should focus our efforts on achieving the work tasks as follows:

A. We should conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee and the seventh session of the sixth provincial party committee. [passage omitted]

B. We should conduct investigations and study with the focus on economic development, and suggest ways and means for promoting a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the economy. [passage omitted]

C. We should conscientiously implement the proposal of the CPC Central Committee and better display the CPPCC's functional role. [passage omitted]

D. We should strive to achieve the self-construction of the CPPCC. [passage omitted]

E. We should strengthen contacts with the city and county CPPCC Committees and the guidance over their work. [passage omitted]

Fellow members: In the new year, we are confronted with glorious and arduous tasks. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus and the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, we should be inspired with enthusiasm, work arduously, unite as one, do our work in a down-to-earth manner, and strive to win a victory in the work in all spheres and to make a good start in implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Government Work Report

SK2405122991 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Mar 91 pp 1-3

[Government work report delivered by Wang Zhongyu, governor of Jilin Province, at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Jilin Provincial People's Congress on 5 March 1991: "Work in Unity, Make Arduous Efforts, and Achieve Comprehensive Development in Economic and Social Undertakings"]

[Text] Deputies:

On behalf of the provincial people's government, I now give a government work report to this session for its discussion.

I. In the Past Year, the National Economy Developed in a Good Direction Thanks to Efforts To Overcome Difficulties, and New Achievements in Various Social Undertakings Were Scored

The year 1990 witnessed rather great difficulties. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee, governments at all levels throughout the province unswervingly implemented the principle of improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform, and actively adopted a series of measures and performed a great amount of work in an effort to attain the goals put forward at the Third Session of the Seventh Jilin People's Congress. Thanks to the arduous efforts of the vast number of cadres and the masses, the province achieved political, economic, and social stability; new results in economic improvement and rectification; increases of varying degrees in agriculture, industry, and finance; and new progress in science and technology, education, culture, and other undertakings.

The bumper agricultural harvest provided favorable conditions for economic development. Departments at all levels throughout the province attached more importance to agriculture, strengthened leadership over it, and stabilized policies for it. All trades and professions rendered support to agriculture, and organized and sent a large number of office cadres and scientific and technical personnel to rural areas to disseminate technical know-how, provide service, and carry out activities of developing agriculture through the application of science and technology. The 10 major tasks for the "water conservancy year" activities as defined early last year were all completed, and water conservancy construction was intensified. Investment of funds and materials increased. The total amount of funds invested showed an increase of 1 billion yuan over the preceding year, and that of chemical fertilizer applied showed an increase of 15.8 percent. Thanks to the aforementioned measures, the production enthusiasm of peasants was boosted. This, plus favorable weather conditions, facilitated the comprehensive development of the rural economy. The total product of rural society was 32.63 billion yuan, up 15.5 percent from the preceding year, and the total industrial output value was 18.91 billion yuan, up 26.7 percent. After several years of fairly high grain output, the province set another record by

increasing total output to more than 18.7 billion kilograms, more than 5 billion kg over the preceding year. Fairly good harvests were reaped in sugar- and oil-bearing crops, with production increasing by 76.4 and 34.3 percent, respectively, over the preceding year. The activities of "greening the vast land of Jilin in 10 years" yielded encouraging results, and the goal of preventing serious forest fires for 10 years was realized. Animal husbandry developed steadily, and the number of pigs, cattle, sheep, and poultry increased. The output of aquatic products came to 70,000 tons, an all-time record. Township enterprises maintained a fairly high growth rate in the process of adjustment, and their output value totaled 13.56 billion yuan, up 7.1 percent from the preceding year. A good beginning was achieved in comprehensive agricultural development, and the first-phase tasks for developing the Songliao Plain were by and large fulfilled. Farm mechanization level was further raised, the acreage of cultivated land was stabilized and increased, and weather forecasting ranked among the best in the country in terms of accuracy.

Industrial production picked up gradually despite difficulties, and a trend of increase emerged. Production declined continuously in the first four months of last year due to market sluggishness, stockpiles of products, and stagnation of funds. To change this situation, the provincial party committee and government stressed efforts to raise spirits to bridge the difficulties. Cadres at all levels paid more attention to industry, industrial departments strived to achieve success in their work, and other departments also worked in coordination to help enterprises eliminate their difficulties. Governments at all levels sent personnel to enterprises to help solve their problems and strengthen the organization and management of production. The provincial economic work conference called for improving economic efficiency with concentrated efforts through the three aspects of work—marketing of goods, putting an end to deficits and increasing income, and technical transformation—and formulated "23-article" policies designed to increase production and promote sales. Governments organized activities of the "month for production and income increases," and the "month for expanding sales of local products," and activities to clear debts, collect overdue loans, and reduce stockpiles of goods. These measures checked the downturn of industrial production to a certain extent. The province's industrial output value totaled 55.149 billion yuan, up 1.9 percent from the preceding year. Although the planned target was not attained, governments and departments at all levels and the vast number of cadres and the masses devoted diligent labor to the development of industrial production and made positive contributions. Development was made in transportation, post and telecommunication, and geological prospecting.

Revenues and credits increased. From the beginning of last year, revenues continued to drop because enterprises' economic results were reduced. Governments at various levels vigorously strengthened tax collection and management work, tried every possible means to organize revenues, conscientiously cleared up tax arrears, and launched various forms of activities of promoting

production and increasing revenues to consolidate existing financial resources, to pioneer new financial resources, and to develop followup financial resources. Some enterprises of various categories enjoyed 263 million yuan worth of tax reduction and exemption. Targets and work measures for turning deficits into profits were assigned and worked out for each and every enterprise. We made efforts to attend to the work of turning deficits into profits. Meanwhile, necessary expenditures were ensured. Expenses in scientific and educational undertakings respectively rose by 11.4 percent and 8.9 percent over the previous year. We further strengthened management of and supervision over extrabudgetary funds and strictly brought unreasonable expenses under control. Through painstaking work, revenues reached 5.068 billion yuan, an increase of 1.5 percent over the previous year; and expenditures reached 7.167 billion yuan, an increase of 0.4 percent. To support economic development, the financial departments adopted a series of such measures as increasing loans, reducing interest rates, clearing accounts, and clearing up arrears to enliven funds at the time of controlling the total funds supplied. The province increased industrial loans by 3.59 billion yuan, and loans for purchasing farm and sideline products by 4.56 billion yuan. Thus, under the situation of reaping bumper agricultural harvests, the province basically ensured the supply of funds for purchasing grain and farm and sideline products. By the end of last year, banks across the province had 25.2 billion yuan in savings deposits, an increase of 2.27 billion yuan over the previous year; a balance of 50.7 billion yuan in loans, an increase of 7.2 billion yuan over the previous year; and 6.46 billion yuan of cash in circulation, an increase of 2.31 billion yuan over the previous year. Thus, the banks played a better role in balancing credits, promoting readjustment of the economic structure, and improving the economic situation.

Inflation was effectively controlled and the economic environment was improved. By conscientiously implementing the principle of stabilizing goods prices and rejuvenating the economy, carrying out the system of responsibility for fulfilling assigned price control targets, and adopting overall improvement measures, Jilin successfully stabilized market prices. Total retail sales of commodities rose by 3.9 percent, a drop of 13 percentage points from the previous year and within the state-fixed target of controlling the increase in the retail sales of commodities within 7 percent. Under the situation where goods prices remained stable and the masses felt easy about consumption, we further consolidated the price order, eliminated the prominent contradictions in goods prices, and further perfected the price management system. On the premise of continuously controlling total demand, we appropriately increased the funds for capital construction and technological transformation, appropriately relaxed control over institutional purchasing power, positively guided daily consumption, and strived to promote a rise in production. Commercial, supply and marketing, and supply departments gave full scope to their overall operational roles as major channels and reserves,

adopted various measures for intensifying marketing. Thus, the total volume of retail sales of commodities rose after a decline and reached 22.546 billion yuan, an increase of 1.3 percent over the previous year. We continued to screen and straighten out companies, intensified market management, and further improved the complicated economic order. Industrial and commercial, auditing, and statistical departments played a key role in improving the economic environment.

We made a start in readjusting the industrial structure and gradually upgraded economic quality. According to the requirements of the state industrial policies, Jilin defined the orientation and targets for readjusting the industrial structure; and readjusted the industrial structure to promote the work relating to products, enterprises, development, and increment. The product mix was improved; and the output of energy resources, raw materials, aid-agriculture industries, the people's daily necessities, and the export and foreign exchange-creating products was strengthened. The output of energy resources and raw material industries increased steadily; that of raw coal, crude oil, and electricity respectively increased by 7 percent, 4.2 percent, and 10.8 percent; and that of pig iron, steel, and finished steel products respectively increased by 2.3 percent, 14.4 percent, and 4.3 percent. The quality of products was upgraded, the output value of quality products increased, and the plan for developing new products was overfulfilled. The proportion of foreign exchange earnings from export of industrial and mining products in the total export volume rose from 42 percent to 45.4 percent. The investment pattern became more rational, with the investment in technical transformation and basic industries strengthened. The investment in fixed assets totaled 8.67 billion yuan, up 8.2 percent from the preceding year. Key construction projects proceeded fairly smoothly, and newly increased capacity included the production of 1.2 million tons of raw coal and 254,000 tons of crude oil, and the refinement of 1.4 million tons of oil. In restructuring the organization of enterprises, we reorganized the distribution of the major elements for production and emphasized unified management of assets to give full play to the role of the assets in stock. The industrial composition was optimized through the adjustments of product mix, investment pattern, and the organizational structure of enterprises. To coordinate with the structural adjustments, reform of the social insurance system was experimented with in selected areas, and fairly good results were achieved.

Foreign trade witnessed new development, and economic and technological cooperation was expanded. Despite the rather difficult external conditions for foreign trade, we made the best use of the good opportunity provided by the state's adjustment of the exchange rate and the relevant ample supplies of the goods for export to increase the exports of commodities and actively expanded the international market, thus maintaining a good trend of steady growth in exports. We earned \$751.71 million through exports in the year, up 9.8 percent from the preceding year, an all-time high. The

Hunchun trade zone officially opened, and Daan port began to open to foreign countries. Another four counties (cities) were named as open cities. New development was made in friendly exchanges and trade with our neighboring countries. The volume of border trade totaled \$50.54 million. We made active efforts to expand economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries. The actual amount of foreign capital used by Jilin came to \$60.69 million, up 80.3 percent from the preceding year; 36 contracts for technology imports were signed, with the transactions totaling \$34.4 million, up 22.5 percent; and 5,511 laborers were exported, up 1.75 times. We also made active efforts to develop international friendly exchanges to promote friendship and cooperation with the peoples of other countries. Tourism showed fairly great development. We received 46,000 overseas tourists in the year and earned \$6.1 million from tourism, increases of 82.4 and 82.1 percent, respectively, over the preceding year. Overseas Chinese affairs, the work toward Taiwan, advisory work, customs work, and commodity inspection played a positive role in promoting the reunification of the motherland and the economic and cultural exchanges. Progress was achieved in lateral economic cooperation. We brought in 4,958 persons and 310 million yuan of funds, and purchased 1.04 billion yuan of materials in the year, thus effectively facilitating our economic development. Construction of development zones was expedited. The Qianfu and Hunchun Development Zones, the Meihekou Trade Zone and the Jian Open Zone intensified construction of energy, transportation, telecommunications, water supply, municipal administrative and other infrastructural facilities at varying degrees, established some enterprises which had lateral ties at home, and developed economic exchanges with some countries and regions.

Urban and rural markets were thriving, and the people's living standards improved. The market was stable, and commodity supplies were sufficient throughout Jilin. Supplies of the people's daily necessities, such as grain, oil, vegetables and nonstaple foods, and daily industrial goods were guaranteed. Despite the economic difficulties, the wages of staff members and workers rose. Jilin's total amount of wages registered a 9.2-percent growth rate over the preceding year, and the peasants' per capita net income reached 717 yuan, a 15-percent increase. Construction of infrastructural facilities, such as municipal administration and water and heat supplies, were intensified, and urban traffic was further improved. New houses totaling 5 million square meters in floor space were built, and the per capita living space came to 5.6 square meters. We made efforts to strictly control industrial pollution and damage to the ecological environment, and improved 1,383 major sources of pollution. Arrangements were made for the life of the staff members and workers of the enterprises whose production was suspended totally or partially, and the people of disaster areas and poverty-stricken households were further helped to eliminate poverty and achieve affluence, and jobs were arranged for 116,000 urban unemployed.

Science and technology and education were strengthened. Headway was made in all social undertakings. We vigorously launched activities of relying on science and technology to enliven agriculture and enterprises, worked out policies to encourage science professionals and technicians to go deep to the rural areas and enterprises, and made careful arrangements to popularize and spread scientific and technological findings. Jilin popularized and applied 340 new technologies and new scientific and technological findings, including 33 key technologies covered in the state technological popularization project in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. Through implementation of the "spark plan," 400 million yuan of output value were newly added and nearly 100 million yuan of profits and taxes were created. Thirty-three projects covered in the "torch plan" were listed as national- and provincial-level projects. Upon completion of these projects, 370 million yuan of output value will be added. To promote the transformation of scientific and technological findings into productive forces, we vigorously pioneered technology markets and positively conducted scientific and technological exchange and cooperation with foreign countries. The Changchun-Nanxin technological industrial area made 172 high and new technological research findings. The gross industrial and trade income of the Nanhu scientific and technological street reached 56.16 million yuan. Schools of various categories at various levels persisted in the socialist school orientation and further strengthened moral education and ideological and political work. Institutions of higher learning continuously maintained their stable situation and readjusted the classifications of academic study, layers, and specialized structures according to the demands of economic construction. Great headway was made in secondary vocational and technical education and adult education. A large group of practical skilled persons were cultivated. With the focus on carrying out the nine-year compulsory education system, Jilin is turning its basic educational orientation from examination-taking education to quality education. Achievements were made in rural education. Better achievements were made in anti-illiteracy work. The building of the contingent of teachers was intensified. The vast number of teachers further upgraded their ideological understanding and professional abilities. We collected funds from various channels and greatly improved the school conditions. We continuously carried out the "double-item and double-track" birth control quota responsibility system, strictly enforced the policies on population control and upgrading of population quality. Jilin's natural population growth rate was controlled within 12.93 per thousand, registering a decrease from the previous year. Jilin did a better job in fulfilling the fourth population census work. Taking disease prevention as a key link and focusing on cultivating skilled persons for the rural areas, the medical and health front consolidated the medical treatment, food, and medicine market order and strengthened rural public health work. Sports work developed steadily. Jilin's athletes captured four gold medals at the 11th Asian Games, won three gold medals and created two world records at the world championships and the world cup contest, and won 60 gold medals at national sports contests. We sponsored the 11th

provincial sports games and the first sports festival, thus promoting extensive progress in mass sports activities. We strengthened the consolidation and management of the cultural market by deeply waging the antipornography struggle. We vigorously carried forward the fine culture of the nationalities and made public a group of fine booklists and art works. Mass cultural activities were enlivened in urban and rural areas. A flourishing cultural situation emerged in the rural areas. By widely launching the activities of supporting the Army, giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs, mobilizing soldiers and civilians to develop spiritual civilization, a group of "double-support" model cities (counties) emerged. New achievements were made in standard measurement, mapping, civil defense, and earthquake monitoring work, and in undertakings of archives, local chronicles, libraries, cultural relics, and museums.

Improvement was made in administrative law work and initial achievement was made in improving administrative honesty. Headway was made in democratic policy decisions and democratic supervision. Before making major policy decisions, we extensively heard the opinions and suggestions of deputies and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] members to improve government work, consciously accepted supervision by the People's Congresses and the CPPCC organizations, strengthened the work of receiving visitors and incoming letters from the masses, and carefully listened to the voices of the masses. We set up the "bimonthly forum" system to regularly solicit opinions from specialists and scholars on major economic issues. In coordination with the implementation of the administrative procedural law, we began to set up the administrative reconsideration system. Some rules and regulations that were not suitable to the development of the situation were sorted out and abolished. Some local rules and regulations were formulated in order to serve economic construction. All this has helped promote economic and social development. We conducted in-depth education to publicize the legal system and thus helped government functionaries enhance their concept of using law to restrain their administrative action. We persisted in the endeavor of comprehensive improvement of public security and dealt strict blows to serious criminal and economic offenses, thus checking the upturn of major and serious cases, and bringing about a turn for the better in public security. We conscientiously implemented the party Central Committee's decision on strengthening the party's ties to the masses, and strove to maintain administrative honesty. We handled a number of serious cases on abuse of power for selfish gains and violation of laws and discipline, and extensively popularized the system of making our work procedures and work results public for the scrutiny of the masses, thus strengthening supervision by the masses and society. We achieved initial success in checking unauthorized collection of fines, fares, and donations, and improved the practice of some trades to a certain extent.

We conscientiously enforced the "law on regional national autonomy" and the party's policy on nationalities. The

provincial party committee and government made a decision on "strengthening the work concerning minority nationalities," thus promoting the work concerning minority nationalities. We actively promoted the economy, science and technology, education, and culture of minority areas to consolidate and develop the unity and progress of nationalities. We attached importance to religious work.

The year 1990 was the last year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, Jilin's economy showed fairly rapid growth, and our economic strength was further enhanced. The average annual growth of Jilin's GNP was 7.5 percent, and that of its industrial and agricultural output value was 9.4 percent, both above target. The basic position of agriculture was strengthened, and agricultural output value grew by 7.1 percent annually on average. Such a growth rate is rare in our history. Average annual grain output was 30 percent higher than that of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, and the amount of grain sold in the commodity market continued to rank among the highest in the country. The average annual increase in industrial output value was 10.1 percent, which exceeded the 7-percent increase stipulated in our plan. Investment in fixed assets made by the entire society totaled nearly 40 billion yuan, an increase of more than 20 billion yuan over the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, we launched 65 large and medium-sized capital construction projects and above-norm projects for upgrading technology, and completed and put into operation 20 key projects and more than 7,200 small projects. Five years of investment and construction increased our fixed assets by 32.8 billion yuan, twice the figure of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. The average annual increase in the volume of imports and exports was 12 percent. New development was also achieved in science and technology, education, and other social undertakings. The people's living standards showed improvement, with the per capita cost-of-living income of urban residents rising by 3.5 percent annually on average if price rises were deducted; and the per capita net income of peasants rose by 5.7 percent. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, we accumulated valuable experience, but also had some problems in our work. After conscientiously summarizing our experiences and lessons, we should do a good job in drawing up the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Specific work for drawing up the plan is being carried out. Report on fulfillment of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the Eighth Five-Year Plan will be submitted to the People's Congress next year for discussion and approval.

Deputies, our achievements in the past year were the result of the concerted and arduous efforts of the governments and departments at all levels throughout Jilin and especially of the vast number of grassroots cadres and the masses under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee. In the past year, the government's law enforcement and work were subject to the supervision of the People's Congress, and to the democratic supervision of various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and personages without party affiliation, and was greatly supported and enthusiastically

helped by various mass organizations. Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Jilin Military District, the Armed Police forces, and the central units stationed in Jilin made outstanding contributions to our province's efforts to build the two civilizations. On behalf of the provincial government, I extend heartfelt gratitude and high respect to them!

When summarizing the work of the past year, we should not only see our achievement but also where we lagged behind. At present, we still have some contradictions that restrict our economic development and some problems in our work that must not be neglected.

First, the situation of market sluggishness had yet to be notably improved, and products and manufactured goods were overstocked, which affected the normal progress of the reproduction of enterprises. By the end of last year, the amount of funds tied up in enterprises for three reasons was as high as 14.167 billion yuan, an increase of 4.297 billion yuan over the amount at the beginning of the year. Of the total, funds tied up in stockpiled products and manufactured goods totaled 5.362 billion yuan, accounting for 37.8 percent. This was because, on the one hand, the scope of capital construction was curtailed, which caused a reduction in the demand for such means of production as building materials and electric and machinery products, and on the other hand, our province's economic structure was irrational, too many lines of production are oversupplied, product quality is poor, and variety is small, which could not meet market demand. The great amount of overstocked products stagnated the circulation of funds, increased the burden on enterprises, and seriously affected their normal production.

Second, the economic efficiency of industrial enterprises declined by a large margin, which led to financial difficulties. By the end of last year, income from the sales of the budgetary industrial enterprises of Jilin was 17.89 billion yuan, down 1.1 percent from the preceding year; and the profits and taxes they created were 2.148 billion yuan, down 30.6 percent. The profits and the taxes from sales they created declined by 56.7 and 6.4 percent, respectively. The number of loss-making enterprises totaled 368, accounting for 35.6 percent of the total number, and their deficits came to 568 million yuan, up 2.1 times from the preceding year. The lower economic efficiency of enterprises led to a reduction in revenue; annual revenue was 108 million yuan less than budgeted. To meet needs in development of the economy and other undertakings, necessary expenditures were not reduced, although revenue did not meet the target. Therefore, a financial deficit of 103 million yuan was incurred in the year.

Third, latent factors leading to instability still existed in society. The changes in the international situation affected people's ideas. Economic difficulties also brought difficulties to employment and the life of some staff members and workers. Criminal activities of various types had yet to be checked effectively, and vicious cases were still frequent. The unhealthy trends in some trades were corrected, but had not been thoroughly eliminated. This increased the difficulties in our future work.

Fourth, our minds were not emancipated enough, and we lacked numerous methods for opening up businesses. Some flexible measures we adopted in line with the actual conditions were not carried out adequately due to formalism and bureaucracy, and the excessive decentralization and selfish departmentalism of some departments and units. Work arrangements were many but inspections were few, and therefore arrangements were not strictly carried out. It was correct to emphasize material production, but our attention to ideological and political work for the purpose of boosting the people's enthusiasm was not sufficient. We should face up to our difficulties and problems, continue to raise our spirits, and adopt effective measures to promote the development of the economy and other undertakings.

II. Fulfill This Year's Various Targets To Lay a Solid Foundation for Accomplishment of the Eighth Five-Year Plan

The Eighth Five-Year Plan period and the next 10 years mark a key period in the historical progress of China's socialist modernization. This year is the first year for implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Success in this year's work has a very important significance in promoting the endeavor of economic improvement and rectification in both range and quality, and in creating a good beginning for implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The major target of the 1991 work is to maintain an appropriate growth rate in the national economy, with industrial and agricultural output value increasing by 3.4 percent, agricultural output value by 1 percent, industrial output value by 4 percent, and national income by 3 percent. Aiming at bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the industrial economy, economic efficiency should be raised across the board, the profit-tax rate of the sales of industrial enterprises should be increased, and the deficits of industrial, commercial and grain enterprises should be greatly reduced. The investment in fixed assets should be 10 percent higher than last year. People's livelihood should be properly arranged, and Jilin's retail price increases should be kept within the planned quota. Efforts should be made to increase revenue and reduce expenditures to achieve a financial balance. The natural population growth should be kept within 13.99 permillage.

Based on the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the guidelines of the speech given by General Secretary Jiang Zemin during his inspection tour of Jilin, and the arrangements of the sixth session of the fifth provincial party committee, the focus of this year's government work is to persistently take economic construction as the central task, promote continuously economic improvement and rectification and in-depth reform, bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the industrial economy with utmost efforts while further strengthening the fundamental position of agriculture, and to promote the national economy. We should pay attention to the two civilizations simultaneously and facilitate the development of various social undertakings.

We should continue to emancipate our minds and further enliven the economy. To enliven the economy in the new situation in which the socialist planned commodity economy is vigorously developed, we should further emancipate our minds, persistently seek truth from facts, and proceed from reality in doing everything. Compared with advanced provinces and municipalities, our economy is not flourishing enough, and our concepts of the commodity economy and the market are not strong enough. In line with the principle of combining the planned economy with market regulation, we should use our brains, broaden our thinking, and put forward measures and methods for economic development. To solve many of the new problems we encounter at present, we should break with unrealistic conventions and have the ability to apply state policies in a creative manner in line with the specific conditions of our own localities and departments so that our specific problems can be solved. We should also strive to explore ways to resolve contradictions, and use our policies adequately and successfully. The criterion for judging this work is to see whether the development of productive forces is promoted. We should have a free hand in developing work that is compatible with reality and conducive to economic development. We should create a situation in which everyone works out methods actively, conducts exploration conscientiously, and works boldly. We should advocate the spirit of holding responsibility and making decisions bravely, and encourage and support efforts to resolve difficulties. All sectors should gear their work to the needs of the central work and actively coordinate with one another to provide favorable conditions for achieving success in overall work. We should enhance our sense of competition, create first-rate work, and learn from, emulate, and surpass the advanced. We should have the ability to seize the opportunity, brave the way forward, and develop ourselves amid competition.

We should take economic construction as the central task, with priority given to improvement of the economic efficiency of industry. About 80 percent of Jilin's revenue comes from industry. Since last year, industrial production has proceeded at a low rate for a long time, and economic efficiency has declined by a large margin. This has become a conspicuous problem restricting our province's economic development. Rapid change in such a situation is the key to the steady development of the economy as a whole. Our giving priority to industry does not mean that we can slacken efforts in agriculture, commerce, and other undertakings. Instead, it means that we should tackle this major contradiction to lead the work in other fields. Provincial and city governments and all pertinent departments should devote their major efforts to industry, which is the priority. We should adopt corresponding policies and effective measures to invigorate enterprises, strengthen their management, improve their quality, reduce their material consumption, and comprehensively raise their economic efficiency.

We should deepen the reform, open wider to the outside world, and continuously improve the quality of economic growth. Through the endeavor of improvement and rectification, inflation emerging in the operation of

the economy has been brought under control, and initial success has been achieved in straightening out the chaotic phenomena in the economic order. However, deep-seated contradictions have yet to be thoroughly eliminated. Over the past long period, crucial problems which have restricted Jilin's economic development have been the poor connection between agriculture and industry, the low scientific and technological factors in economic growth, and the weak export function in economic development. All of these problems can be dealt with by relying on the work of deepening the reform drive and broadening the open policy. Governments and departments at all levels should enhance their sense of conducting reform and opening to the outside world, adequately increase the work volume of reforms, closely integrate reform with development, properly put forward new measures for reform, and gradually straighten out the economic relationship. We should accelerate the pace of opening to the outside world to enable the economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries to achieve breakthrough development.

We should be self-reliant, wage arduous struggles, and run every undertaking industriously. Upholding self-reliance, waging arduous struggles, and putting our foothold on the foundation of our capability represent the fundamental guarantee of enabling us to remain invincible. The current shortage of funds and the financial difficulty encountered by our province require us to adopt every possible way and means to save financial and material resources and manpower and to resolutely overcome the problems of serious waste cropping up in the fields of production, construction, and circulation. The coming period of 10 years or more is a stage for our country to do pioneering work for the program of building socialist modernization. In developing various undertakings, we should rely on the masses, tap the potential, and resolutely refrain from seeking aid from the higher authorities and relying on outside assistance. Dealing with the problems that crop in economic life and those accumulated over the past many years with regard to the overheated ideas in the economy requires a process of waging arduous struggles, and it is imperative to foster the idea of austerity for a long time. Effort should be made to enable the fine tradition of building up the country, running one's home, and doing all things industriously and to have the fine tradition become common practice.

We should rely on and mobilize the masses to push various work forward. Evidently, many things appear difficult, but they will become easy after the masses have been mobilized. The more difficulties and the more tasks that exist, the more we should mobilize and rely on the masses. Through effective ideological and political work, we should lead the vast number of people to correctly discern the situation, not only to discover favorable factors, but also the unfavorable ones, and to enhance their confidence and courage in overcoming the difficulties; and should bring into full play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the vast number of people. Efforts should be made to mobilize the broad masses of cadres and workers to actively join in

the socialist labor emulation drive of making Jilin Province flourish by focusing on the yearly "campaign" of improving product quality and increasing variety of products and economic results and by arousing an upsurge of putting forward suggestions, comparing each other with contributions, and of vying to become advanced. Leading cadres at all levels should first set examples in the campaign, work hard, and affect or lead the masses with their vigorous political enthusiasm and fine mental attitude to make concerted efforts and to make contributions to the undertakings of reform and construction.

III. Make All-Out Efforts To Successfully Conduct Economic Work, and Vigorously Upgrade Economic Quality

In conducting economic work this year, we should emphatically increase economic results, open more markets through the optimization of structure and by relying on science and technology, and enhance management so as to promote normal cycling and adequate growth in the economy and to enable the national economy to gradually mount a sustained, stable, and harmonious track.

We should continuously enhance agriculture and develop the rural economy in an overall way. By regarding as a target the work of enhancing the actual strength of the rural economy, we should make efforts to achieve in "showing a stable increase in one field, making sustained development in three fields, and having a bigger breakthrough in one field," which is to say that we should show a stable increase in grain production and that, in normal situations, we should show a 4-percent increase over the average level scored during the Seventh Five-Year Plan; that we should achieve sustained development in the production of forestry, animal husbandry, and the diversified economy; and that we should make a bigger breakthrough in developing town-run enterprises. Efforts should be made to continuously stabilize policies on rural areas, to relieve peasants' burdens, and to bring into play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people in rural areas to develop production. We should increase investment in production, pay particular attention to actively directing peasants to increase their investments in production, and attach great importance to accumulating or making yard manure to increase the organic matter of soil and to upgrade the earth's fertility. We should further expand the scope of the application of science and technology, and the promotion of education for the purpose of agricultural development, and extend it from grain production to the development of township enterprises, animal husbandry, forestry, and fisheries. We should do a good job in the coordinated service to relevant technology, with priority given to popularization of conventional technology and application of new technology. We should improve the networks established to popularize agricultural science and technology, improve the county-level ones, strengthen the township-level ones, and extend the village-level ones. We should intensify agricultural capital construction. We should consolidate achievements of the "water conservancy year" and do a good job in comprehensively developing, utilizing, and protecting water resources. We should embrace the idea of

combating disasters all year round to reap bumper harvests, and succeed in farmland water conservancy capital construction to further enhance the capacity of agriculture to resist natural disasters. We should actively promote farm mechanization. We should successfully continue comprehensive agricultural development, step up efforts to improve the first-phase project to make it reach the designed capacity, and actively carry out planning for the second-phase project. We should successfully manage land according to law, and strictly control the use of farmland for other purposes.

We should optimize the rural production setup. With the market as the guide and improvement of economic efficiency as the core, we should continue to adjust the crop structure in line with specific local conditions, strive to raise the per unit yield of grain, and stabilize total output. Appropriate production rates and acreages of sunflower seed, beet, ginseng, and tobacco should be maintained. Aiming at "eliminating the crises and developing forestry," we should encourage large-scale tree planting by the masses, accelerate the cultivation of reserve forest resources, continue the second-phase project to "green the vast land of Jilin in 10 years," strengthen the management and protection of forest resources, and achieve success in forest protection, fire prevention, and development of industrial lumber enterprises. We should develop animal husbandry; stabilize the production of pigs, eggs, and poultry; greatly develop such grazing animals as cattle, sheep, and geese; promote large-scale livestock breeding; and strive to create 1.65 billion yuan in output value. We should actively develop and utilize water resources to develop fish farming. Township enterprises are an important pillar of the rural economy. This year, we should upgrade their level, management, and scale, and strive to increase their output value to 14.5 billion yuan. To greatly develop township and village collective enterprises, we should define clear direction and priorities of development, rely on our resources, and serve market demands to develop the finely processed farm and sideline products that give play to our advantage in resources, and the industries and products that support large industries, coordinate with export, and serve agricultural production and the urban and rural people's life. We should work out supporting policies to provide favorable conditions for the development of township enterprises. We should raise funds through various channels to support township enterprise development. We should strengthen guidance, pertinent departments should work in close coordination, and all the colleges, universities, and scientific research units should establish ties to counties to help with township enterprise development.

We should strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the industrial economy. At present, industry is the difficulty and also the hope of our economic development. The major goal of our efforts to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the industrial economy is to change the situation of low product quality, few product varieties and specifications, and poor economic efficiency.

We should achieve a significant breakthrough in structural adjustment. Under the guidance of the state industrial policy, the adjustment of the product mix, the organizational structure of enterprises, and the structure of technology should be planned in a unified manner and carried out simultaneously. In adjusting the product mix, we should increase the superior products that reflect local characteristics while continuously increasing the production of people's daily necessities. We should make adjustments to meet market demand and to achieve new development. The production of readily marketable products should be increased, that of products with average sales should be limited, that of unsalable goods should be changed, and that of urgently needed products should be developed rapidly. Key products of Jilin should be classified into four categories—those to be developed on a priority basis, those to be guaranteed, those to be limited, and those to be prohibited—and a catalogue of the products should be listed so that these products can be treated differently according to the supplies of funds and raw materials. We should adjust the organizational structure of enterprises in a planned and orderly manner. Focusing on the pillar industries already established in our province, we should develop multiform and multilayered economic and technological ties and cooperation to expand the economic advantages of these industries. We should enhance our capacity for developmental production so that our advantage in resources can be turned to advantage in production and industry as quickly as possible. We should establish enterprise groups and associations led by the enterprises that produce brand-name, good-quality, and new products. According to the provincial unified plan and by investigating and analyzing the actual conditions of various trades, all departments and all localities should arrange the readjustment work in order of importance and urgency; define the orientation, objectives, and targets for readjustment; and work out readjustment programs and appropriate coordination policies. In line with the strategic priorities of expanding the leading industries, strengthening basic industries, cultivating advantageous industries, and developing high-technology industries in the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, we should vigorously attend to the construction of 10 key projects to increase the reserve strength for economic development. The 10 key projects include the preliminary work for the 300,000-ton ethylene project of the Jilin Chemical Industrial Company, the 300,000-ton synthetic ammonia project, the 150,000-ton sedan production project and some auxiliary projects under the Changchun No. 1 Vehicle Manufacturing Plant, the prospecting and development of Jilin Oil Field, the second-phase project of the Qianguo oil refinery, the Tonghua Iron and Steel Company reconstruction project, the construction of the Shuangliao power plant, the construction of the Jilin synthetic medicine base, the project for general processing of corn, and the overall agricultural development project. It is necessary to accelerate the development of food, medicine, and forage industries. The scale of investment in fixed assets in 1991 should be higher than that of last year by 10 percent. We should strengthen management, readjust the investment structure, concentrate forces to ensure the investment in key projects. We

should positively support the development of urban collective industries, develop the individual sector of the economy and private economy, and give guidance to and strengthen the management of development.

We should conduct technological transformation among existing enterprises in a well-planned manner so as to help enterprises promote technological progress. We should positively utilize the natural resources and technologies at home and abroad; concentrate limited financial and material resources; apply, in a well-planned manner, some key technologies; develop a group of products with strong competitive power on markets; transform a group of key enterprises; and develop a group of export and foreignexchange earning bases. We should focus our efforts on conducting technological transformation among large and medium-sized state key enterprises, complete 30 key projects each with an investment of more than 10 million yuan, attend to the work of ensuring that the projects with an annual output value of 10 million yuan or so, that were completed in 1990, go into operation and attain the planned output targets, and strive to annually increase 1 billion yuan of output value and 200 million yuan of profits and taxes. From this year, all technological transformation projects should be brought into line with the plans of various trades and should be guided by various responsible departments. We should open various channels to collect funds, strengthen the management of enterprises' depreciation funds, and make the best use of our own funds. In arrangements of loans, banks should give priority to key projects covered in the provincial plan and the projects with special loans granted by the state. We should positively use foreign capital and expand sources of funds. We should set up technological transformation funds to make up for the deficiency in granting loans to support key technological transformation projects, and to use as discount for assimilating and applying imported technologies and the projects with good economic results. We should formulate and implement various preferential policies to arouse enterprises' enthusiasm for conducting technological transformation. Enterprises should closely link science and technology to production to promote technological progress. We should adopt various means to develop and import new technologies, new measures, and new materials to upgrade the technological content of products.

With the targets of creating high quality, new varieties, and outstanding economic results, we should comprehensively launch the campaign of fixing 1991 as a year of quality, variety, and efficiency. Governments at various levels, all departments, and enterprises should further upgrade the awareness of quality, attend to their weak links, find the main work directions, define fighting goals, and strive to make the quality and varieties of products meet market demands. We should comprehensively strengthen the management of product quality and the supervision over the examination of product quality so as to promote the upgrading of products and to create quality and famous-brand products. There must be a high starting point to upgrade the quality of products.

Therefore, we should popularize and apply international standards and foreign advanced standards to set a historical record in steadily upgrading the quality of products and increasing the output value of products. We should vigorously develop new readily marketable products with high technological content, high additional value, strong competitiveness, and potential for creating more foreign exchange. Efforts should be made to create more new designs, colors, varieties, specifications, and styles of products. We should take enterprises as the main body and trades as the framework to set up a new product development system. Industrial enterprises should conscientiously analyze the value of dominant products, optimize the designs, reform technological measures, attend to the substitution of raw materials, fundamentally reduce energy consumption, and ensure that production energy consumption per 10,000 yuan worth of output value be reduced by 2 percent.

We should enhance the management and upgrade in an overall way the quality of enterprises. Efforts should be made to uphold strict management and to conduct classified guidance. Enterprises which have a good managerial foundation should vigorously accelerate their pace in modernizing their management so as to turn themselves into establishments in the style of Jilin Chemical Industrial Company and into state-level enterprises. General enterprises should enhance the management of personal responsibility and on-the-spot management. We should strengthen accounting and control over the financial activities of enterprises and gradually orient management to the track of systematization and standardization. We should carry out overall consolidation among enterprises that are poorly managed to put an end to the backwardness of enterprises. We should launch a campaign among enterprises on rating their management standards and have them strive to improve their management to a new level. Efforts should be made to encourage enterprises to carry forward their spirit, to enhance the training of staff members and workers in culture and technology, to vigorously upgrade the quality of workers, and to build a contingent of staff members and workers with lofty ideals, good morality, abundant cultural knowledge, and observance of discipline. We should unswervingly grasp the work of maintaining production safety and reduce or block the occurrence of serious or vicious accidents.

We should concentrate our efforts on successfully grasping the work of switching losses to profits. Switching losses to profits is a quite arduous task undertaken by governments, responsible departments, and enterprises at all levels this year. In conducting this work, we should analyze the reasons, formulate measures, and enforce the mandatory method of management for the attainment of certain objectives in this regard. In line with the reality of various industries and trades, departments, and enterprises, we should formulate strict and classified targets of plans for switching losses to profits and separate and assign the task and target of switching losses to profits as well as the measure of ensuring the fulfillment of switching the missions of units at every level. Governments at all levels should

assign full-time personnel to take charge of the work and have leading personnel take personal charge of switching work undertaken by the key enterprises so that the work can be carried out firmly and realistically.

The state-run large and medium-sized enterprise are important pillars in building modernization and are also main sources of financial income. Enlivening large and medium-sized enterprises is a matter of great importance. In line with their external environment and internal management, we should adopt effective measures to deal with the practical difficulties encountered by large and medium-sized enterprises and to strive to enable these enterprises to obviously reinforce their vigor in a shorter period. Through investigation and study, we should understand the situation and problems and adopt proper measures to create good conditions for production and management of enterprises in the fields of policy guidance, information linkage, fund-raising, material supply, structure readjustment, and product sales. Enterprises should fully tap their potential; reinforce their operation and management, as well as their program of making technical progress; and upgrade their capability in self-accumulation, development, improvement, and restriction.

We should further invigorate markets and enliven the circulation which represents a crucial link in achieving the normal cycle of social reproduction. We should attach great importance to circulation as we did to production and strive to foster a circulation scale that is suitable to the development of the national economy as a whole.

The situation in markets will continue to develop in a favorable direction this year. However, the shortage of immediate demand is still a more prominent problem. We should invigorate the markets by starting with adequately broadening demands and guiding the consumption so as to bring along the normal operation of social reproduction. We should raise enough funds for the construction of key projects and refrain from leaving a breach so as to invigorate the markets for means of production.

We should vigorously open more markets and broaden or expand sales in all directions. We should base ourselves on promoting sales over the whole year; make all-out efforts to deal with the overstock, reduce the stock of goods, promote the sales of local products, and emphatically curtail the stock of industrial, commercial, and grain enterprises. The departments of finance, banking, industry, and commerce, and of tax affairs should continue to support the price cut conducted by the industrial and commercial enterprises in order to deal with their overstock. Efforts should be made to successfully and satisfactorily implement in a lively way sales policies, further bring into play the enthusiasm of various circles in conducting or promoting sales, and adopt every possible way and means to broaden the sales of local products. We should actively open more markets, both domestic and foreign, broaden the sales coverage of Jilin's products in markets outside the province, pay particular attention to opening more rural markets,

manage sales in busy seasons, and vigorously organize industrial products to be sold in rural areas.

We should improve the circulation mechanism, enhance the organizational level of the state-run supply and marketing cooperatives, and fully display their role as the "reservoir" and the main channel. Efforts should be made to integrate wholesale and retail business, display their integrated role, and expand their scope of purchasing and marketing. We should actively promote the business of enterprise groups, and, through various forms of cooperation, gradually form commercial groups with various characteristics, enhance their purchasing and marketing capacity, improve the relationship between industry and commerce, extensively carry out cooperation and coordination between them, and encourage industrial and commercial units to jointly sell local products. It is necessary to further consolidate wholesale units, delegate the wholesale power of major commodities and capital goods to state-run supply and marketing cooperatives and material supply departments, do a good job in commodity supply, guarantee the needs of key construction projects, establish and improve the system of storing up some major commodities and capital goods, improve the market fund regulation system, and encourage multichanneled operation under the premise of guaranteeing the main role of the state-run supply and marketing cooperatives.

We should guarantee the steady increase of revenue and make good and flexible use of funds. Due to last year's shortage of revenue and this year's fairly great increase in the number of expenditures, it will be very arduous to strike a balance between revenue and expenditures. In order to guarantee an appropriate increase in revenue, we should support economic structural readjustment, promote the development of industrial and agricultural production, open up and cultivate the followup financial resources, correctly use the taxation and revenue levers, promote production, and increase revenue. In addition to actively organizing revenue and collecting all the revenue that we should collect, we must also implement all sorts of tax revenue policies on supporting production development formulated by the state and our province, deeply carry out "double-increase and double-economy" activities, and conscientiously and successfully organize activities on creating counties whose financial revenue exceeds 100 million yuan and helping counties receiving financial subsidies shake off poverty and become better-off. Continued efforts should be made to implement the financial retrenchment policy, control expenditures within the framework of our financial capacity, and comprehensively clear up and consolidate administrative and operational expenses, all sorts of subsidies, and the scope and standard of giving subsidies. We should resolutely cancel subsidies that are given not in conformity with stipulations; improve the system of controlling and managing quotas of institutional purchasing power, strengthen the examination and approval of nonwage expenditures, strictly control the irrational growth of consumption funds, deepen financial and financial administrative reforms, improve distribution relations,

and reduce the financial burden. We should do a good job in the state asset management and reform work, strengthen the supervisory role of auditing departments, and give prominence to the auditing supervision of key units, and the major funds and problems that affect macro control and economic efficiency.

The shortage of funds has remained one of the major factors restricting this year's economic development. We should continue to grasp the savings deposits work and expand the sources of funds; open up the banking market, do a good job in the flow and rational use of funds, invigorate reserve funds, tap the potential of funds, optimize the orientation of using funds, help enterprises actively handle overstocked goods, expand the sales of negotiated-price grain, and try by all possible means to vitalize the use of funds. It is necessary to comprehensively apply economic, administrative and legal means, do a good job in clearing up debts, and strive to clear up 40 percent of debts during the year. We should adopt encouraging policies, clear up overdue loans, and strive to reduce the rate of comprehensive overdue loans by 5 percent from the previous year. Efforts should be made to reform the fund accounting system, accelerate the circulation of funds, actively probe the provincial and interprovincial futures trade to alleviate fund contradictions, and adopt effective restrictive methods to make enterprises supplement the funds at their disposal. We should strengthen macrocontrol, readjust the credit structure, rectify the banking order, fully display the utilization efficiency of funds, develop the insurance business, and provide insurance services to economic construction and the people's livelihood.

We should strengthen pricing management and make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood. Continued efforts should be made to implement the system of responsibility for attaining the target of price control, and strive to stabilize the prices of commodities basically essential for the people's livelihood. Under the premise of controlling the general commodity price level, we should take active and reliable steps to promote price reform, grasp the dynamics and opportunities for controlling and readjusting commodity prices, properly handle and strictly control chain reactions in accordance with the arrangements for price readjustment and the related policies, and grasp well the implementation of all measures. We should properly adjust the local authority for price control, and expand the price decisionmaking power of state large and medium-sized enterprises. In line with the principle of "adjusting, decontrolling, and managing" prices, we should gradually decontrol and strengthen management of the prices of the commodities whose supply and demand are more elastic and whose sources are ample. We should improve the systems of price-increase application, price-difference control, commodity reserve, and price limit, and establish the system of price regulating funds for staple commodities. We should continue efforts to improve the price order, straighten out the charges for administrative and operational purposes, and do a good job in inspecting and

rectifying the prices of the commodities closely related to the people's life and agricultural production.

We should strive to improve market supplies and make urban and rural markets more thriving. This year, Jilin's commodity retail sales are planned to reach 24.1 billion yuan, an increase of about 7 percent from last year. We should strive to ease the structural contradictions between the supply and demand of commodities, try every means possible to increase the supply of essential products, and make active efforts to organize well the supply and marketing of commodities. We should strengthen the macro regulation and control of the market, strengthen guidance to it through planning, improve the purchase and allocation plans for major commodities, and achieve success in the purchase, allocation, and supply of major farm and sideline products, such as grain, meat and vegetables, and daily industrial goods. We should do a good job in urban and rural construction in line with the principle of making overall planning while giving priority to major areas. We should mobilize forces from all quarters to expedite housing construction to further improve the living conditions for urban and rural people. We should strengthen environmental protection, check the deterioration of the natural ecological environment, and improve the quality of the environment. We should do a good job in employment. We should continue to develop state, collective, and individual enterprises of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries simultaneously so as to solve the problems in employment through economic development. We should properly solve problems in the production of the enterprises which have suspended production totally or partially, and the problems in the livelihood of their staff members and workers. We should attach importance to and succeed in the disaster relief and aid-the-poor work, and help poverty-stricken localities and households in production so that they can eliminate poverty and achieve prosperity at an early date.

IV. Facilitate Reform in a Selective Manner and Accelerate Opening To The Outside World

Steadfastness in conducting reform and opening up is the key to invigorating the socialist cause. Focusing on the needs in the economic improvement, rectification and development, we should facilitate the reforms selectively in seven areas. First, we should focus on invigorating enterprises when conducting enterprise reform. We should continue to deepen and improve the contracted managerial responsibility system, improve the quality of the new round of contracting, and make it more successful. We should select some urban enterprises and township enterprises to try out the shareholding and cooperative system. Second, we should deepen rural reform, stabilize and improve the household output-related contract responsibility system, and improve the dual management system to give full play to the advantage in the unified management of the collective, and the initiative in the separate management of peasant households. We should expand the collective economic strength through the development of production and the increase of accumulation to enhance the

capacity of the collective for self-development. We should achieve success in the organizational work for the development and improvement of rural socialized service networks, and assist and guide the various service organizations to play their role of service before, during, and after production. We should do a better job in the comprehensive reform of counties, townships, and small cities to allow counties and towns to perform their function of organizing the economy. Third, we should establish and improve in a steady manner an open and multilayered market system. We should establish a number of special commodity wholesale markets of various sizes that reflect local characteristics, especially the wholesale markets for such superior products as corn, farm, sideline, native, and special products, motor vehicles, and timber. We should develop the markets for funds, technology, information, and labor services. We should prepare for establishment of provincial markets where property and management rights are exchanged. We should attach importance to the opening and improvement of rural markets, and achieve success in the reform of supply and marketing cooperatives. We should strengthen organizational management and improve the market systems, establish mechanisms for market competition, and improve market order. Fourth, we should deepen reform of the scientific and technological system and gradually establish a mechanism under which science and technology are closely combined with production. Fifth, we should deepen reform of the social insurance system, change the method of making the state and enterprises take full responsibility for the insurance funds, establish a pattern of pooling the pension insurance funds from three aspects (namely, the state, enterprises, and workers), expand the scope of insurance, actively create conditions and try out the system of labor protection insurance, industrial accident insurance, and insurance for former workers awaiting new jobs among collective enterprises. Sixth, we should proceed from reality and take active and reliable steps to grasp the experiment of the housing system reform. Through state preferential policies, enterprise aids and mutual help among workers, we should build houses with funds jointly collected by the people, gradually realize a well-rounded cycle in the collection of funds for residential housing construction, and solve the housing shortage contradictions as soon as possible. Seventh, we should continue to practically improve the contract method of grain "purchase, marketing, and allocation." Provincial grain enterprises should implement the planned management of loans and the special management of working funds and reform the management method. This year, we should select some cities and counties, adopt various ways to reform the method of settling the account of grain purchases in these pilot units, and then popularize this experiment throughout Jilin.

We should do a good job in development and opening up, intensify the export-oriented economic function, further expand the degree of opening up, and strengthen friendly contacts with the people of all countries. This year marks the first year for implementing the new foreign trade system. We should relatively readjust the operational strategy and promote the development of foreign trade.

This year, the state has assigned our province to undertake an export task of \$566 million. Plus border trade and barter trade, we should strive to make total exports surpass those of the previous year. We should exert efforts to improve the export product mix, enhance the quality of export commodities, and strengthen our ability to cope with changes and the competitiveness of products. On the basis of consolidating and developing traditional key products, we should increase the variety of export products and strive to expand the export proportion of machinery and electric products as well as industrial and mining products. While adopting traditional trading methods and consolidating the existing markets, we should resort to flexible trading forms and actively open up export markets. Effort should be made to promote the combination of industry and foreign trade and to organize more local commodities for export. We should try out the export agent system; organize integrated enterprise groups to take charge of production, processing, and sales abroad; jointly develop trade, export of labor service, and contracted projects with the Soviet Union and East European countries; realistically strengthen the building of the export commodity production system; and give priority to guaranteeing foreign exchange-earning enterprises, particularly the designated 100 export-oriented enterprises, in terms of funds, raw materials and energy. While displaying the potential of state-run large enterprises in export, we should also display the role of medium-sized and small enterprises as well as township enterprises in foreign trade and actively develop agriculture to earn foreign exchange. Further efforts should be made to expand economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries. In addition to guiding enterprises to orient their production to world markets, we should open up new markets in all parts of the world, and give prominence to the key points. While consolidating and developing economic and trade cooperation with Hong Kong and Southeast Asia, we should accelerate economic and trade exchanges and cooperation with Northeast Asian countries and regions. It is necessary to extensively carry out multilayered international activities on combining industry, agriculture, technology with foreign trade, bring in funds, trained personnel, advanced technology and managerial experiences, implement the state and provincial preferential policies to encourage foreign businessmen to make investments in Jilin, further improve the investment climate, adopt various ways to absorb foreign investment, and run more technically advanced projects that can earn much foreign exchange. We should strive to run "joint, cooperative, and foreign-funded" enterprises well, raise our reputation, and enhance our appeals to foreign businessmen. We should also actively open up the international labor service markets. All localities and enterprises with favorable conditions should formulate plans for developing an export-oriented economy, enable products to enter the international markets, actively develop the international tourist market, do a good job in the development and utilization of tourist resources, actively develop tourist industry, further expand the scope of opening Hunchun City to the outside world, accelerate the building of border outlets, increase local barter trade and small amount of

barter trade in the border areas, and display their role as a window and a base in the course of opening to the outside world. Jilin determined to establish a committee for management of the Qianfu development zone. So, we should make positive efforts to accelerate the construction pace. All development zones, open areas, and trade districts should apply existing preferential policies and measures and act according to their capability to develop themselves in a step-by-step manner. We should collect funds from all fronts, concentrate limited funds on key projects, and ensure that all development areas be completed, go into operation, and create economic results.

Economic and technological cooperation and exchange should be conducted in line with the requirements of promoting the readjustment of the economic structure and the overall improvement of enterprise quality. It is necessary to further consolidate and develop the contacts between Jilin and the coastal provinces and cities, special zones, and development zones; to strengthen the exchange of technological findings and management experiences; and to promote the cooperative development of key projects. We should consolidate and develop the enterprises in the coastal cities of Jilin, give full scope to their role as a showcase or a go-between, and try every possible means to organize and establish transprovincial enterprise associations in the spheres of chemical industry, electronics, and light industry. Provincial and local organs stationed outside Jilin should shift their major energy onto serving the province's economic construction; attend to the work of bringing in capital, technology, and talent; cooperate with other places; provide information exchanges; and act as go-between to help promote economic cooperation. The departments in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs and Taiwan affairs should strengthen cooperation and give full scope to their roles in opening the country to the outside world.

V. Put Science and Technology and Education in an Important Position; Develop Various Social Undertakings

Scientific and technological progress is extremely important to upgrading economic results, promoting readjustment of the product mix and industrial structure, and increasing the quality of the economy. Governments at various levels should strengthen their awareness of science and technology, strengthen leadership, bring into full play science and technology's role as the first productive force, and strive to increase scientific and technological factors for promoting economic growth. The central tasks of the scientific and technological workers for this year are to further implement the basic principle that we must rely on science and technology to develop economic construction, and scientific and technological work must cater to the economic construction; we are to regard the development of the national economy as the main target for carrying out scientific and technological work, and strive to make a breakthrough in turning scientific and technological findings into real productive forces. We should stabilize and perfect the policies on promoting scientific and technological progress; on the

basis of investigation and study realistically adopt effective measures to set up, in a step-by-step manner, a mechanism of linking scientific research to popularization, and application of imported and newly created scientific research findings. It is necessary to set up new high-technology development zones, strengthen scientific and technological development, have new high technology continuously enter various production fields, accelerate the pace of new high technology spread and permeate among traditional industries, and to upgrade labor productivity. We should study and formulate specific policies for technology markets and speed the pace of commercializing scientific and technological findings. We should select, popularize, and apply a group of applicable scientific and technological findings with less investment and high efficiency, and make sure we turn them into productive forces as soon as possible. Enterprises should focus their efforts on combining science and technology with the economy, pay firm attention to tackling key technological problems, and popularize and apply existing technological findings. We should continue to launch the campaign of creating enterprises playing a leading role in applying science and technology, and strengthen the setup of plant-run scientific research and technological development organs. We should mobilize scientific research units and institutions of higher learning to conduct lateral cooperation with counties (cities and districts) based on scientific and technological contracts. Simultaneously, we should help small and medium-sized enterprises to find technological partners. We should perfect the rural scientific and technological service system, attend to the implementation of "harvest plan" and "prairie plan" and the establishment of scientific and technological experimental areas, and strengthen the rural areas' capability of popularizing and spreading practical science and technology. We should attend to the peasants' technological training work and upgrade the work of rejuvenating agriculture with science and education to a new level. We should further set up and perfect the system to support scientific and technological funds, open scientific and technological investment channels, and increase the input to science and technology. At the time of ensuring the financial allocation, we should strive to increase the bank loans to scientific and technological development, expand "torch" and "spark" funds and the local scientific and technological development funds, and set up the fund for popularization of scientific and technological findings, and continue to import and effectively utilize foreign capital. We should pay attention to social scientific research, work out a feasible social scientific development plan, strengthen the study of the theory of the socialist politics, economics, and culture with Chinese characteristics; and serve the development of the material and spiritual civilizations.

Developing educational undertakings to upgrade the quality of all the people is a fundamental and important plan for building socialism. We should earnestly implement the party's educational policies, vigorously

upgrade the education quality, and train talented personnel for the program of building modernizations.

Effort should be made to further straighten out the ideology of running schools, uphold the socialist orientation of operating schools, and put moral education at the head of school work. We should enhance ideological and political work in schools and strengthen the belief in socialism of the broad masses of teachers and students. Effort should be made to implement the moral education outline of middle and primary schools, improve the ideological and morality courses and the teaching of political courses, popularize the experience gained in community education, and foster a situation in which society as a whole shows concern for the healthy growth of juveniles. By regarding as an emphasis the work of enforcing the nine-year compulsory education, we should vigorously enhance elementary education, consolidate or popularize the results scored in primary education, and bring under strict control the discontinuing of studies among middle and primary school students. Efforts should be made to carry out the yearly "campaign" of stressing vocational and technical education, to develop the secondary vocational education of various forms, and to train the primary-and-medium-class talented personnel who are urgently needed by economic construction. Based on stabilizing the existing scope, we should emphatically readjust the inner structure of higher education, optimize the proportion among courses and departments, enhance the construction of key sciences, and add more specialized courses which are in short supply and urgently needed by local construction. We should continue to conduct reform in the work of enrolling students and making job arrangements for graduates and open more channels for the talented personnel to go to rural areas and grassroots units. In conducting adult education, we should regard as a priority the work of conducting on-the-job training and continuously upgrade the technical quality and professional level of staff member and workers' contingent among enterprises. Attention should be paid to conducting technical education among the graduates of the rural primary and junior or senior middle schools, and to upgrading the capability of peasants of the new generation in applying new technologies. A good job should be continuously done in conducting preschool education. Teachers are crucial factors in training new socialist successors with lofty ideals, good morals, cultural knowledge, and the observance of discipline. Therefore, we should enhance the education of training teachers, do a good job in building the contingent of teachers, and upgrade teachers' political and professional quality and their professional ethics level. In order to promote the development of educational undertakings, we should raise funds through multiple channels, ensure "double increases" in educational expenses, and vigorously upgrade the efficiency of educational fund usage. Efforts should be made to extensively mobilize various social circles to raise funds for operating schools and donate their money for helping schools, to consolidate or broaden the results scored in the work-study program,

and to actively improve and reinforce the conditions for operating schools by proceeding from reality.

We should bring population growth under strict control and upgrade the level of the people's health. Leading personnel at all levels should foster the sense of per capita share and do a good job in conducting family planning work by displaying the spirit of being highly responsible for the country and the Chinese nation. In 1991 Jilin's baby boom will be extremely high. Therefore, tasks for fulfilling the population plan this year are very arduous. Efforts should be made to further improve or enhance the mechanism of having leading personnel be responsible for the family planning work, to continuously enforce the management responsibility system for the attainment of the "double projects and double track" objectives as well as the system of "veto with one vote." Efforts should be made to vigorously carry out the propaganda and educational activities of legal systems; to manage the family planning work in line with the law; to accelerate the pace in building the family planning network at county, township, and village levels; and to vigorously fulfill the target of bringing population growth under control. We should firmly grasp the four crucial links of reform, consolidation, management, and construction; do a good job in conducting the medical and sanitation work; enhance the building of medical morality and morale of medical personnel; and should bring about a change to work style of medical circles. We should also carry out the activities of building sanitary urban areas, enhance the building of rural public health organs, consolidate or develop the network in charge of public health and disease control at the three levels of rural areas, and actively train public health personnel for rural areas. Efforts should be made to conduct in an overall way the work of sanitation and health care, to upgrade the capability of all people in maintaining their health, to vigorously enhance Chinese traditional medical work, and to resolutely consolidate the medical order and the markets of foodstuffs and drugs. We should enhance the prevention and control of endemic, contagious, and vocational diseases and others that endanger the people's health. In conducting the work of physical culture and sports, we should uphold the principle of paying simultaneous attention to mass sports activities and sports games as well as of integrating the work of popularizing sports activities with that of upgrading the standard of games. Efforts should be made to develop mass sports and school sports in both urban and rural areas to enhance the people's physical fitness. We should enhance the free-time training in sports and the building of gymnasiums, train reserve sportsmen, and upgrade the levels of sports games.

We should further make cultural undertakings flourish, and promote socialist civility and progress. We should raise the ideological level of the cultural and art circles. In developing literature and art, press and publication, radio and television, and other cultural undertakings, we should adhere to the orientation of serving the people and socialism, uphold the "double hundred" policy, exert efforts to straighten out the cultural market and

make it thrive simultaneously, unite and expand the contingent of literary and art workers, put social benefit in the first place, and develop the outstanding culture of our nations and localities. We should enliven literary and art creation, launch extensive cultural activities in enterprises, rural areas, schools and neighborhoods, gradually strengthen the infrastructure for culture, consolidate the urban and rural cultural fronts, and provide more and better nourishment for the minds of the masses. We should strengthen management of books, newspapers, magazines, audio and video products, and places for cultural activities, "wipe out pornography" thoroughly, and further purify the cultural market.

We should conscientiously intensify efforts to build the socialist spiritual civilization, which is our important target and also an important guarantee for promoting the material civilization. We should develop the advantage of ideological and political work, make unrelenting efforts to conduct education on adherence to the four cardinal principles, and oppose bourgeois liberalization. During our activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the CPC, we should conduct in-depth education on patriotism, collectivism, and socialism to raise the political awareness of the vast number of cadres and the masses. We should achieve success in socialist education in rural areas from beginning to end, and launch activities of learning from Lei Feng and advanced persons, and of building civilized units, villages, neighborhoods and families to enhance the people's sense of social responsibility, and establish a new practice of unity, mutual help, and progress. All departments and all fields should work in close coordination, encourage people to participate in the activities, and assign the tasks for building spiritual civilization to grassroots levels.

We should implement the party's policy on intellectuals, and give further play to the role of intellectuals in the modernization drive. In line with the needs in economic construction, we should do a good job in the forecast and adjustment of the demand for trained personnel, strengthen the overall management of trained personnel, gradually improve the policy on trained personnel, fully boost the enthusiasm of intellectuals, and make sure that they put their specialized knowledge to best use. Following the development of the economy, we should do more practical work to improve the work conditions and material benefits for intellectuals.

VI. Strengthen Socialist Democracy and the Legal System and Consolidate and Develop the Stable and United Political Situation

We should gradually improve the procedures and systems for democratic policymaking and democratic supervision, take the initiative in subjecting ourselves to the legal and work supervision of the People's Congress and the democratic supervision of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, strengthen our ties to democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, patriotic personages without party affiliation, and such mass organizations as trade unions, the Communist Youth League, and women's federations, provide

necessary conditions for them to participate in and discuss the administration of government and state affairs and to play their role, and attach great importance to their opinions and suggestions. We should strengthen supervision over administration and public opinion. We should handle people's letters and visits well, and give heed to their voice in order to ease social contradictions. We should improve villagers committees, neighborhood committees, and workers congresses, and give play to the role of workers and peasants as masters of the state. We should promote the socialist legal system. We should conscientiously implement the second five-year plan for the education to popularize laws, conduct in-depth propaganda and education to popularize laws, further enhance the cadres' and the masses' sense of respect for the legal system, persist in acting according to law, and promote the practice of running the country and managing various undertakings according to law. In line with the needs in the economic improvement and rectification, reform and opening up, and aiming at tackling conspicuous social contradictions and key problems, we should carry out administrative legislative work, and improve the quality of local laws and regulations. We should strengthen law enforcement supervision and inspection. We should conscientiously enforce the "administrative procedural law" and the "regulations on administrative reconsideration," achieve success in the work concerning reconsideration and accusations, and raise the level of administration according to law.

Under the new historical conditions, the domestic and foreign hostile forces has stepped up their efforts to conduct subversive, infiltration, splittist and sabotaging activities. We should fully display the functional role of the organs of the people's democratic dictatorship, deal timely and effective blows to the active sabotaging activities carried out by hostile forces and elements outside the province, puncture all sorts of conspiracies of the Western hostile forces on "peaceful evolution," and further safeguard social stability. We should persist in combining aggression with prevention, stopgap measures with radical measures, urge all departments to make coordinated efforts to jointly manage this work, build communities where the public security is good, promote comprehensive improvement in social security, reduce law and discipline violations, deeply launch struggle to deal "strict blows" to criminals, deal strict blows to serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, and check the upward trend of major and serious cases. It is necessary to strengthen the building of public security and judicial ranks, maintain close relations between the police and the people, engage the masses to participate in prevention and security improvement work, and safeguard the safety of the people's lives and property. We should actively carry out activities on supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs, maintain Army-government and Army-people unity, display the role of the Armed Police force, militia, and reserve force in

defending the people's democratic dictatorship, and create a good social climate for economic construction, reform and opening up.

We should conscientiously implement the party's nationalities and religious policies, deeply implement the "law on regional autonomy of the minority nationalities," actively conduct propaganda and education on nationalities policy and national unity, consolidate the socialist national relations of a new type, promote the development of economic, cultural and educational undertakings in the minority areas, and realize common prosperity among the people of various nationalities. We should strengthen the building of ranks of patriotic people in religious circles and administrative management over religious activities, guard against the infiltration of foreign hostile forces, do a good job in settling the handicapped people, run social welfare undertakings well, and promote further economic, political, and social stability.

VII. Further Strengthen the Building of Organs and Guarantee the Smooth Progress of All Tasks

Successfully building organs is of great significance in overcoming the temporary economic difficulties, fulfilling all tasks set for this year, and realizing the second-step strategic objectives on socialist modernization construction. This year, governments at all levels should comprehensively strengthen the ideological construction of organs as well as the building of their work style and clean politics.

In strengthening ideological construction, we must base it on theoretical construction. At present, great changes have taken place in our economic and social environment. The problems lying ahead of us are complicated. If we determine a problem by simply relying on our experiences and our direct sense of perceptions of a situation, we will make mistakes easily. This requires leaders to enhance their theoretical level. The vast number of cadres, particularly leading cadres, should pay attention to deeply studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in line with the reality of their work, make special efforts to earnestly study the theories on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and study and think over some major problems on combining the planned economy with market regulation, economic rectification with in-depth reform, and opening up with self-reliance, and on persisting in taking public ownership as the mainstay and displaying the role of the individual economy, the private economy and other economic sectors, deepen our understanding on the socialist economic law, and scientifically, promptly and effectively enhance the macroeconomic policymaking and management levels. At the same time, we should unceasingly sum up experiences, approach the problems reflected in economic work from the perspective of our rational knowledge, overcome blind actions, enhance awareness, be good at epitomizing some specific contradictions and problems as ideological problems and problems related to principles and policies, and avoid considering things as it stands and attending to one thing while losing sight of another in an effort to facilitate the rational flow and utilization of funds and to fundamentally solve the problems. We should enhance our concept on party spirit in our

economic work, closely rely on the leadership of party committees at all levels, promptly and correctly implement all party principles and policies, better display the government functions under the leadership of the party committees, and carry out all fields of work in a down-to-earth manner.

The work styles of governments at all levels have a great bearing on whether the various fields of work can proceed smoothly. We should further rectify government departments, with the focus on opposing lax discipline, formalism, liberalism, and individualism. We should learn from advanced examples, resist the influence and inroads of the bourgeois concepts on life and value, and bear firmly in mind the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. We should be industrious and realistic, and raise our work efficiency. We should further overcome the bureaucratic styles of work characterized by piles of documents and countless meetings, unnecessary and overelaborate formalities, unclear responsibilities, buck-passing, and dilatoriness in doing work. We should devote more time to the investigations and study conducted at grassroots levels in order to understand the situation of the people and solve specific problems. Through rectification, we should probe into the reform of the mechanisms for the operation of government departments, solve their problem of being unwieldy and overstaffed, and gradually establish the mechanisms for encouragements and supervision. We should have both general requirements and specific guidance, and thoroughly understand and solve longstanding, big, and difficult problems one by one. As to the major issues concerning the overall situation, we should put forward targets, requirements and measures, specify the tasks, and assign responsibilities for their fulfillment. We should encourage less talk and more work, emphasize inspection of work performance, and resolutely guard against the superficial work styles of going from a fine start to a poor finish, and being perfunctory in doing work. The work of sending cadres to the grassroots, which was carried out last year, should be improved. This year, leading persons of the provincial government as well as its various departments and bureaus should lead their personnel to go to the localities and enterprises where difficulties and problems are large and many to help solve their problems and change their outlook. We should strictly enforce discipline, and sternly deal with the people who refuse to carry out orders and prohibitions as soon as they are discovered.

Administrative honesty is a matter concerning the life and death of the party and the state, and the success and failure of reform and opening up. Governments at all levels should conscientiously strengthen leadership, and adopt effective measures to carry out this work persistently. Based on the arrangements of the party Central Committee and the State Council, and the specific conditions of our province, this year's endeavor to maintain administrative honesty should still be focused on correcting the unhealthy trends in some trades. Through multiform education on administrative honesty, we should give wide publicity to the advanced examples in wholehearted devotion to public

duty, and in diligence in administration for the interests of the masses, and enhance the awareness of cadres in resisting corruption, bribery and unhealthy trends. We should improve the systems for maintaining administrative honesty, and strictly enforce laws and discipline. We should standardize the deeds of cadres, redress the problems that laws are not abided by and strictly enforced, and sternly deal with various law and discipline breaches. We should resolutely oppose the unhealthy trend of abuse of power by leading cadres for selfish gains, and cadres engaged in such a trend should be criticized, educated, and even punished according to disciplinary actions. In correcting the unhealthy trends in some trades, we should give attention to the departments and links where deals between power and money would occur easily, and emphasize the rectification of economic management, supervision, public utilities, public security, procuratorial and judicial departments. In the first half of this year, we should continue and basically finish the work to check arbitrary collection of fares, fines and donations. Following up the previous work, we should pay attention to implementation of measures and, on the premise that policy bounds are clearly understood, carry out the work in the areas where it has not been started. We should summarize experiences, and establish rules and regulations to stem the loopholes in this work so as to provide a still better economic and social environment for economic construction.

Deputies, in the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, our work is heavy and our tasks are arduous. We have already created a good beginning over the last two months. A fairly high growth rate has emerged in industrial production, the income from sales has picked up notably, and the economic efficiency has improved. We should advance on the crest of the victory and, with the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee as the motive force, and under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial party committee, raise our spirits, brave the way forward, work diligently, successfully fulfill the various tasks for 1991, and win a new victory in socialist modernization!

Economic Development Report

*SK1705140291 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
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[“Excerpts” of report on Jilin Province’s implementation of the 1990 national economic and social development plan and on the 1991 plan, given by Mi Fengjun, chairman of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission, at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Jilin Provincial People’s Congress on 5 March 1991]

[Text] I. Result of the Implementation of the 1990 National Economic and Social Development Plan

Judging from the general situation, the result of the implementation of the 1990 plan was fairly good. Noticeable achievements were made in economic

improvement and rectification, and the national economy was developing in a good direction.

The total output value of the rural society reached 32.63 billion yuan, an increase of 15.5 percent. The total agricultural output value reached 18.91 billion yuan, up 26.7 percent over the preceding year. We reaped a bumper grain harvest with total output of more than 18.70 million tons, up 5 million tons over the previous year. The output of beets was 1.164 million tons, up 76.4 percent over the previous year, and average per mu yield was 3 tons, an all-time record. The output of oil-bearing crops totaled 467,000 tons, up 34.2 percent over the preceding year. On the basis of the "animal husbandry year," animal husbandry continued to develop steadily. The number of hogs, cattle, sheep, and poultry and the output of aquatic products also increased slightly. Township enterprises continued to develop in the course of readjustment and to maintain an appropriate development rate, realizing a total output value of 13.56 billion yuan, an increase of 7.1 percent over the preceding year. The whole province's industrial output value totaled 55.149 billion yuan, up 1.9 percent over the previous year. Primary energy output increased 9.1 percent over the previous year. The output of raw coal, crude oil, electricity, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, ferroalloys, caustic soda, calcium carbide, synthetic ammonia all showed a slight increase over the previous year. The product quality improved steadily and the output-value rate of quality products reached 30.5 percent. Some 2,050 new products were developed which turned out an output value of 1.65 billion yuan.

Total social investment in fixed assets was 8.67 billion yuan, up 8.2 percent over the previous year. Of this, investment in capital construction projects of state-owned units increased 6.9 percent and in technological transformation increased by 8 percent. Investment in collective units dropped by 33.6 percent and in private and individual units it increased 1.4 percent.

Financial revenue rose and credit funds also increased slightly. Total commodity retail sales for the whole province came to 22.546 billion yuan, an increase of 1.3 percent over the previous year.

Commodity prices were fairly stable and the general level of commodity retail prices rose by 3.9 percent over the preceding year, showing a great decline from last year's level of 16.9 percent. Thus, we attained the state-required target of controlling the commodity retail prices at 7 percent. The total export volume during the year was \$750 million, up 9.8 percent over the previous year, overfulfilling the annual plan.

Last year, the whole province approved 55 projects directly invested by foreign businessmen and actually used \$120 million of foreign capital.

Noticeable achievements were made in scientific and technological findings, and all social undertakings, including education, continued to develop steadily. A sample census showed that the natural population growth rate reached 12.93 per thousand, thus the growth rate was controlled within the state planned target. Progress was

made in all sorts of undertakings, including cultural, radio broadcasting, television, sports, tourist, press, and publication undertakings. Great achievements were made in labor employment work. Last year the whole province settled 116,000 job-seekers in cities and towns.

II. Arrangements for the 1991 Plan

The guidelines of the 1991 plan are: To unswervingly take economic construction as the central task, continue to promote economic improvement and rectification and in-depth reform, exert efforts to readjust the structures, develop products, raise product quality, and increase efficiency, actively develop and invigorate the markets, expand the scale of reform, accelerate the pace of opening up, promote a normal economic circulation and an appropriate increase, and make the national economy enter the orbit of sustained, steady and coordinated development. The major objectives of the 1991 plan are: That GNP should increase 3.5 percent over the previous year, the provincial income should increase 3.1 percent, and total industrial and agricultural output value should increase 3.4 percent. In line with the state assigned plan, the scope of investment in fixed assets should increase by 10 percent or so, and the commodity retail price hike should be controlled at 6 percent or so.

A. Maintain steady development in agricultural production.

In grain production, we should mainly exert efforts to raise per unit yield. In line with industrial production and market demands, we should properly arrange for the production of cash crops. Under the plan, total agricultural output value should increase 1 percent over the previous year. The total output of grain should be 17 million tons; oil-bearing crops, 400,000 tons; and sugar-bearing crops, 1.2 million tons. In animal husbandry, we should place the focus on hog raising, actively develop cattle and sheep raising, and coordinate the production of beef cattle and chickens for meat and eggs with that of fisheries. Efforts should be made to rationally utilize and protect forest resources, control the volume of lumber of the major forestry industry below 3.95 million cubic meters, and accelerate the cultivation of reserve forest resources. We should continue to develop township enterprises and, according to plan, increase their output value by 6.9 percent over the previous year.

B. Basically improve the industrial situation.

Under plan, the total industrial output value of the whole province should increase 4 percent this year. Of this, the output value of industrial units at and above the township level (based on the standard of the wall bulletin), should increase 3.1 percent. In our practical work, we should strive for a 5-percent increase.

We should attach importance to strengthening the energy industry, raw materials industry, communications and transport, agriculture-oriented industry, and the production of products essential for the people's livelihood and foreign-exchange earning products. The output of major products arranged in the plan should be: The output of electricity should be 17.1 billion kilowatt hours; raw coal,

22 million tons; crude oil, 3.4 million tons; steel, 650,000 tons; ferroalloy, 220,000 tons; cement, 3.7 million tons; plate glass, 1.9 million boxes; caustic soda, 57,000 tons; rubber tires, 910,000; ethylene, 105,000 tons; chemical fiber, 29,000 tons; cloth, 220 million meters; vehicles, 87,000; television sets, 370,000; refrigerators, 140,000; machine-made paper and cardboard, 550,000 tons; sugar, 84,000 tons; and cigarettes, 640,000 cartons.

C. Strengthen macro control over investment in fixed assets.

The planned scope of this year's social investment in fixed assets should increase 10 percent or so over the previous year. Under state arrangements, this year we will invest 1.01 billion yuan in the capital construction of Jilin's local state-run units. Twenty-two large and medium-sized capital construction projects will be arranged. In the capital construction plan, we should strictly control the construction of projects that do not meet the requirements of the state industrial policy, overlapping projects, guesthouses and hotels, and appropriately relax control over the planning, the examination and approval of new projects and the scale of construction of some key projects that meet the requirements of the state industrial policy, and encourage the construction and sales of commodity houses. Special emphasis should be given to supporting key construction projects, tail-end projects, and projects that will go into production this year in terms of funds and materials. Regarding this year's key capital construction projects, we should strengthen coordination, create conditions, and accelerate construction.

This year, the planned scope of technological transformation investment arranged by the state in Jilin's local state-owned units is 1.72 billion yuan. Under the arrangements, only 16 continued technological transformation projects will be carried out. The general principles for this are to take economic construction as the central task; emphasize saving energy, reducing consumption, guaranteeing the supply of essential goods, expanding the production of foreign-exchange earning products and import substitutes; and uphold the orientation of technological progress among enterprises. Priority will be given to the construction of projects aimed at improving quality and increasing product varieties that need a little investment but yield quick returns. We should further arrange for the construction of projects in the economic development zone and trading areas, strengthen coordination, accelerate the pace, and promote greater development in regional economic construction.

D. Make proper arrangements for urban and rural markets.

According to initial estimates, Jilin's annual social commodity purchasing power this year is about 30 billion yuan, up 7.8 percent over the previous year.

According to plan, the whole province's total commodity retail sales is 24.19 billion yuan, up 7.3 percent over the previous year.

E. Expand foreign trade and actively use foreign capital.

This year Jilin plans to export \$566 million worth of goods, an increase of 17.8 percent over last year's plan. To

fulfill this year's export plan, we should give prominence to grasping the export of staple key products of various varieties, continue to attend to the export of industrial and mining products, and, in connection with the readjustment of product mix, actively develop the export of intensively processed products, products of high additional value, as well as machinery and electric products.

Under this year's plan, the actual utilization of foreign capital of the whole province is \$148 million, up 23.3 percent over the previous year. Of this, \$100 million is foreign loans and \$48 million is foreign businessmen's direct investment.

F. Strive to increase financial revenue and vitalize credit funds.

Under the planned arrangements, financial revenue is 5.2 billion yuan and the provincial financial expenditures are planned at 5.36 billion yuan. To fulfill the financial budgetary revenue, first of all, we should strive to basically improve the economic situation in the industrial sector, maintain a stable economic growth rate, and comprehensively raise economic efficiency. Meanwhile, firm efforts should be made to grasp the work of ending deficits and increasing profits, and to try by all possible means to reduce deficits. Jilin's contradictions in funds have remained very sharp. It will be very difficult to strike a balance in credit receipts and payments. The key to guaranteeing the needs of economic development lies in vitalizing the use of funds we have. We should increase funds, persist in allocating funds for potential projects and key projects while also giving consideration to general projects in the course of planning the arrangements, promote structural readjustment and raise economic efficiency.

G. Actively develop all sorts of social undertakings such as scientific, technological, and educational undertakings.

Under the plan, we should develop 40 major technological development projects and popularize 30 major and new technological items. We plan to develop 2,000 new products, of which 100 will be competitive products. We should give prominence to grasping the popularization of new technologies related to saving energy and reducing consumption, technology on microelectronic application, and the comprehensive technology to increase agricultural production; and attend to key technological development items aiming at attaining the international advanced level, helping to form potential industries and increase foreign exchange earnings, and having a high additional value.

We plan to enroll 120 graduate students, an increase of 14.3 percent over the preceding year. Ordinary schools of higher education will enroll 11,050 students, the same as last year. Secondary specialized schools will enroll 19,500 students, an increase of 11.8 percent over last year.

It is planned that, by the end of this year, hospital beds in the province will reach 85,500, up 2.7 percent over the previous year; the number of public health technical workers will reach 23,400 persons, up 2.8 percent over

last year. We should strive to make arrangements for all undertakings, including cultural, press, publication, radio broadcasting, television, film, and tourist undertakings. Under the plan, the whole province's radio coverage rate should reach 85.5 percent and the television coverage rate should reach 81.0 percent.

Our planned natural population growth rate is 13.99 per thousand. By the end of this year, the total population of the province will reach 25.2 million.

H. Realistically arrange for the livelihood of the people.

We should continue to strengthen management over market prices, strive to stabilize the prices of products essential for the people's basic life, and resolutely check price hikes. This year, we plan to control the whole province's level of commodity retail price hike at 6 percent or so.

Based on initial estimates, Jilin must settle 410,000 workers in cities and towns this year. We expect to provide jobs for 240,000 persons and strive to control the unemployed rate below 3 percent.

III. The Tasks Which We Must Grasp Particularly Well in Fulfilling This Year's Tasks

A. Consolidate the foundation status of agriculture and increase all sorts of agricultural input.

We should conscientiously implement the spirit of the State Council "Circular on 1991 Agricultural and Rural Work" and of the provincial rural work conference, further deepen reform, develop and expand the collective economy and comprehensively develop the rural economy. While steadily developing grain production, we should actively develop the diversified economy, township enterprises, and animal husbandry, and enable all rural industries to develop evenly.

B. Extensively carry out "quality, variety, and efficiency year" activities, and strive to basically improve the economic situation in the industrial sector.

To comprehensively carry out "quality, variety and efficiency year" activities, our provincial industrial front should fulfill the following three requirements: 1) Noticeably raise product quality. 2) Achieve breakthroughs in producing new products, 3) Remarkably improve economic efficiency.

C. Attend to structural readjustment and give prominence to technological transformation.

In readjusting the product mix, we should particularly support the production of energy, major basic raw materials and 69 kinds of products such as agriculture-oriented products, products essential for the people's livelihood, and foreign exchange-earning products. In readjusting the structure of enterprise organizations, we should act in line with the principle of supporting the superior and eliminating the inferior, resolutely order some inferior enterprises to close down, suspend operation, merge with other

enterprises, or switch to the manufacture of other products, encourage them to connect with large and medium-sized enterprises or potential enterprises, and enable the structure of enterprises to be gradually improved. In readjusting the production setup, we should persist in combining the adjustment of the increased enterprise fixed assets with that of the fixed assets in reserve, with emphasis placing on the former, and carry out the work in a gradual and orderly manner. We should particularly grasp the construction and preliminary work of pillar industries, basic industries, and a group of key projects. Technological transformation is the key link of structural readjustment. In this year's technological transformation, we should conscientiously implement the state industrial policy, emphasize development of the province's pillar industries, basic industries, and potential industries by relying on the strength of enterprise groups and pooling the limited amount of financial and material resources, apply some key technologies in a planned manner, develop a batch of competitive products, upgrade a number of key enterprises, form a group of new profit and tax delivery units, and cultivate a number of export bases for earning foreign exchange.

D. Actively vitalize and develop the market and invigorate the circulation of goods.

We should continue to grasp the activity of "three curtailments, three clear-ups, and one promotion." It is necessary to stabilize the sales policy, strengthen sales measures, and expand the sales of local products. Further efforts should be made to display the "reservoir" and mainstay role of state-run supply and marketing cooperatives, conscientiously implement the policies of the provincial government on further invigorating circulation of goods, further vitalize and develop the urban and rural markets, including the markets for capital goods and consumer goods, appropriately increase investment, vitalize trading operations in the urban and rural areas, continue to increase the number of measures for supporting foreign exchange-earning enterprises and the varieties of export products, improve the export structure, raise the quality of export products, strive to reduce the production cost of export commodities, and enhance the competitiveness of export commodities in the international market.

E. Continue to deepen reforms and further vitalize large and medium-sized enterprises.

We should continue to deepen enterprise reform. First of all, we should persist in improving the management contract responsibility system, adhere to and improve the plant director (manager) responsibility system, strive to create good external conditions for invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, do a good job in implementing the seven policy measures for invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, and give priority to supporting large and medium-sized enterprises to successfully carry out structural readjustment, technological progress, and development of new products. Meanwhile, we should pay attention to medium-sized and small enterprises and the development of collective economy,

and, on the basis of further invigorating enterprises, accelerate a whole range of macroeconomic reforms.

F. Attend to the formulation and implementation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

We should further grasp the preliminary work of key projects to be carried out during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. First of all, we should grasp well the construction of the key continued projects carried over from the Seventh Five-Year Plan period to the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, and enable them to be completed and commissioned as soon as possible. Second, we should grasp the preliminary work of the key projects for the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, and give prominence to grasping 10 major projects such as the 300,000-ton ethylene project, and a batch of major items such as the Hunchun economic development zone, that affect the province's overall economic development. In line with the state demands and planning, we should do a good job in formulating the draft outlines of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and the draft Eighth Five-Year Plan.

1990, 1991 Budget Report

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["Excerpts" of report on Jilin Province's implementation of the 1990 budget and on its 1991 draft budget, given by Liu Jisheng (0491 4949 3932) at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Jilin Provincial People's Congress on 5 March 1991]

[Text] I. Implementation of the 1990 Budget

Along with the favorable orientation in developing the national economy in 1990, Jilin's trend in implementing its budget has also improved month after month. The volume of outstanding accounts in revenues greatly decreased. Jilin's financial revenues basically maintained a growth rate which would generally be suited to that of the national economy and its financial spending also basically met the needs of conducting reform, building key projects, developing various undertakings, and improving the people's livelihood.

Jilin's 1990 financial revenues reached 5.0682 billion yuan and the province fulfilled its revenue budget for the year by 97.9 percent. The outstanding revenues accounts reached 108.73 million yuan, a 1.5 percent increase calculated in terms of comparable items over 1989.

Jilin's 1990 spending reached 7.167 billion yuan and the province fulfilled its spending budget by 95.3 percent, a 0.4 percent increase calculated in terms of comparable items over 1989.

The gross provincial income in 1990 included its financial revenues in the year, the subsidies appropriated by the central authorities, the 1989 surplus funds, and the transferred city or county surplus funds, and totalled 7.5748 billion yuan. Jilin's gross spending for the year included the spending submitted to the central authorities, the spending increase for special circulation funds, and the

funds transferred to 1991, and totalled 7.6781 billion yuan. The accounts showed an unfavorable balance of 103.27 million yuan between revenues and spending.

The financial difficulty encountered by Jilin during the year was unprecedented, the contradiction between funds supply and demand was extremely sharp, and the province's implementation of budgets was very difficult. In facing this severe situation, party committees, governments, and People's Congresses at all levels paid great attention to financial work and enhanced their leadership over the work. Various industries and trades also made all-out efforts to broaden sources of income and reduce expenditures as well as to increase incomes and curtail spending. They basically achieved in collecting all revenues to be levied and not surpassing the financial spending budget. Governments at all levels and the departments concerned did a great deal of work in the following main aspects while implementing the budget:

A. They made efforts to increase the input and to support the production of industry and agriculture.

In 1990, governments at all levels further increased investment in agriculture. Jilin released 628.19 million yuan of funds for supporting agricultural production. Of these funds, those arranged by the financial departments in the province reached 551.50 million yuan, a 5.8 percent increase over 1989, which had provided the fund guarantee of scoring the highest level of grain production. In order to bring a change to the passive situation in the decline of industrial production, various localities, meeting their actual situation, formulated a series of policies and measures for helping enterprises achieve development and supporting the program of making technical progress; and adopted every possible way and means to raise funds for increasing investment in industrial production. Jilin released 693.47 million yuan of production funds during the year. In utilizing the funds, they earnestly implemented the policies concerning industrial production, supported the state-run large- and medium-sized enterprises which can be master of the province's financial and economic situation to achieve development, and promoted the readjustment of the economic structure.

B. They adopted every possible way and means to organize revenues and to actively cultivate financial resources.

In 1990 the leading personnel of party and government organs at all levels coordinated with each other in dealing in a timely manner with the contradictions cropping up in making arrangements for revenues. The departments of financial affairs, tax affairs, and banking made concerted efforts to help enterprises broaden their sales, clear up their debts, and enliven their funds; and created conditions for enterprises to submit their taxes and profits to the state in a timely manner. They also enhanced the work of examining the tax revenues of individually owned industrial and commercial enterprises, the funds of unauthorized departmental coffers, the incomes accumulated from mass inspection activities and from imposing fines, and the financial revenues submitted by the enterprises outside

the budget; and the work of pressing these units to quickly hand over these revenues and incomes to the state. The aforementioned incomes showed a 66.27 million yuan increase over 1989, accounted for 71 percent in the volume of increased financial revenues in the year, and played a great role in narrowing the gap between the revenues and spending. They made new progress in consolidating the old financial resources and cultivating or opening new resources. By the end of 1990, Jilin appropriated 129.46 million yuan for supporting cities and counties to enforce the plans, which provided a helping hand for the construction of 87 projects for economic development and technical renovations and laid a better foundation for maintaining a steady increase in financial revenues in the future.

C. They gave emphasis to key projects and ensured the preferential increase of expenses for education, science, and technology.

In 1990, governments at all levels placed the development of education, science, and technology in a prominent position; regarded the development as an important task; showed a larger increase in the investment in education, science, and technology. Jilin's spending on education and scientific and technological undertakings in the year reached 1,318,400,000 yuan, 124.09 million yuan and a 10.4 percent increase over 1989, surpassing the scale of increased total financial spendings by 10 percentage points. Of this increase, that in education expenses was 10 percent and that in the expenses of scientific and technological undertakings was 13.6 percent.

D. They earnestly implemented the principle of curtailment and brought under control or curtailed spending on minor projects.

In 1990 governments at all levels adopted many measures of bringing under control or curtailing spending and scored marked results. Funds appropriated by Jilin for capital construction projects showed a 7.4 percent decrease over 1989 and those for urban maintenance showed a 9.1 percent decrease over 1989. Of the expenses for administrative undertakings, those for public usage showed a 1.5 percent decrease calculated in terms of comparable items and those for other uses showed a 7.1 percent decrease over 1989.

E. They enhanced financial management and consolidated the financial and economic order.

In 1990 various localities regarded the work of consolidating the financial and economic order as an important part of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order and further enhanced the supervision and management of financial affairs. First, they carried out investigation of the final financial accounts of cities and counties as well as the final financial accounts of enterprises in the fields of industry, grains, foreign trade, and joint ventures with foreign countries. In conducting the investigation, they unearthed 269 million yuan of funds violations. Second,

they formulated the "provisional regulations" on managing the notes and receipts for charges of an administrative nature and strictly enforced the system of approving or managing the affairs of confiscating property and imposing fines. Third, they carried out mass inspection of tax revenues, financial affairs, and commodity prices and unearthed 323.14 million yuan of funds in violation cases across the province. Fourth, they enhanced the supervision and management of the funds outside the budget as well as the guidance of fund utilization. Funds outside the budget, which were possessed by units in charge of administrative undertakings across the province and were stored as a special financial reserve showed a 10.6 percent increase over 1989. They examined and discarded 82 projects of capital construction because their fund sources were not rational and brought under control the irrational spending of more than 40 million yuan of funds.

F. They upheld the principle of conducting reform in financial affairs and reasonably readjusted the distribution relations among the state, enterprises, and individuals.

Based on summarizing the experience gained in enforcing the responsibility system in the former round, they revised and formulated new contracting plans, implemented the contracting tasks, and adequately readjusted the low-side base of contracts and the unreasonable average rate of increase in funds handed over to the state. They conducted the pilot work of "separating tax from profits and conducting after-tax loan repayment and after-tax contract execution" and of establishing the markets of property right transfer. They also enforced the method of setting up medical centers with public funds and having patients pay the medicine charges to reduce the spending of public medical funds.

In implementing the 1990 budget, major problems encountered by Jilin were:

Enterprises showed a decrease in their economic results, and taxes and profits realized by them greatly decreased. In 1990, local industrial enterprises across the province, whose products are covered by the budget, realized 2.15 billion yuan of taxes and profits, a 940 million yuan and 30.6 percent decrease over 1989.

Enterprises doubled their losses in the year, which were very serious. In 1990, the local enterprises of industry, commerce, grains, and others, whose products are covered by the budget, suffered losses on a large scale, and the total volume of their losses reached 2.47 billion yuan, surpassing the plan by 1.59 billion yuan and showing a 1.32 billion yuan and 1.1-fold increase over 1989. The financial incomes which deserve to be handed over to the state and have not been handed over in a timely manner and have been diverted to other purposes caused a large amount of outstanding accounts and seriously affected the smooth implementation of financial budget.

Jilin's financial management was on the slack side and problems of violating the financial and economic disciplines still existed to varying degrees.

II. Jilin's 1991 Draft Budget

The difficulty faced by Jilin in its financial affairs this year is still very serious, the breach in its financial capacity is larger, the contradiction in its financial affairs is more prominent, and the task of bringing a balance between revenue and spending budgets is quite arduous.

Principles adopted by Jilin in making arrangements for the budget this year are to regard the work of upgrading the economic results as a center; to fully tap the existing potential of financial resources; to actively open new financial resources; to ensure an adequate increase in financial revenues; to continuously uphold the guideline of tightening the belt; to further clear up, consolidate, and curtail the subsidies of price hikes; to uphold the balance between revenues and spendings; and to promote the national economy to achieve stable and harmonious development.

Jilin's 1991 arrangements for its financial revenue budget is 5.2040 billion yuan, by excluding the incomparable factor of subsidies provided for the losses caused by the foreign-trade enterprises, showing a 114.55 million yuan and 2.3 percent increase over 1990.

Jilin's 1991 arrangements for its financial spending budget is 5.3646 billion yuan, a 44.6 million yuan and 0.8 percent over 1990.

III. We Should Unify Our Thinking, Enhance Our Confidence, and Strive To Fulfill Jilin's 1991 Financial Budget

A. We should regard the work of switching losses to profits as an emphasis and make efforts to increase economic results.

By combining with the yearly "campaign" of improving product quality and increasing the variety of products and economic results, we should make all-out efforts to vigorously switch the losses to profits. We should establish the responsibility system of ensuring the fulfillment of the yearly campaign and formulate associated measures to help enterprises adopt new technologies and materials to improve their product quality and to increase the grades and variety of products. We should also continuously clear up the "debt chain," broaden the sale channels, and accelerate the pace of fund circulation. Efforts should be made to orient the work of dealing with the leftover outstanding accounts to that of formulating enterprise financial plans; to press enterprises to actively solve the leftover problems to prevent the occurrence of new accounts; and to enhance the basic work of enterprise management so as to further popularize the scientific managerial methods of setting up banks within enterprises, enforcing responsibility system in accounting work, and of conducting analysis among quantity, cost, and profits.

B. We should regard the work of realizing a balance between financial revenues and spendings as a target and make efforts to increase incomes and curtail expenses.

We should earnestly implement the state financial and economic policies and enhance the management over the

revenue work. Efforts should be made not only to emphatically grasp the tax revenue work of key enterprises which are providing large sources of taxes for the state but also to grasp the scattered and small-amount incomes, to block all tax evasions and leakage, and to achieve in levying all taxes which deserve to be collected. We should further foster the idea of tightening the belt and clear up or consolidate in an overall way the scope, items, and standard of expenditures for administrative undertakings. The excessively large scope of expenses should be curtailed to a reasonable extent. Expenses not in conformity with the regulations should be banned and those surpassing the standard should be lowered. We will bring under strict control this year the attempt harbored by the units in charge of administrative undertakings in cities and counties, which are experiencing financial difficulties; and by the enterprises which have increased their losses, reduced their economic results, and have fallen behind in tax and profit payment; with regard to buying commodities under special control, such as sedans.

C. We should promote the readjustment of economic structure by regarding as leading the optimization and allocation of financial funds.

Efforts should be made to earnestly implement and vigorously enhance or develop the principles and policies of agriculture, to extensively raise funds, to support in a planned manner the reform of medium-and-low yield farmland and the construction of basic facilities of water conservancy, and to promote the readjustment of inner structure of planting and breeding operation and the transformation and application of advanced scientific and technological results of agriculture. We should closely follow the state policies on industries to carry out reasonable allocation of financial funds and to promote the readjustment of industrial economic structure. By regarding as a target the work of bringing into play Jilin's economic strong points of motor vehicle and chemical industries and of having products highly rise in additional value, we should also adopt preferential measures in policies or funds toward the backbone enterprises. Efforts should be made to support the development of industries with high science and technology, to cultivate new industrial strong points, and to gradually improve Jilin's traditional industrial structure.

D. By regarding as a way the enforcement of financial development plans, we should cultivate in a planned manner follow-up financial resources.

We should unswervingly do a good job in grasping the enforcement of financial development plans, further consolidating or improving the policies and measures of helping the poor, and vigorously implementing these policies and measures. We should also establish the system of having the provincial level departments concerned, the higher educational institutions, and the scientific research units sign contracts with counties (county-level cities) to help them develop natural resources and the economy and train their talented personnel by bringing their own strong points into play. Efforts should be made to have the funds and materials

separately possessed by various departments and provided for helping poor counties be amassed in usage, be oriented to overall arrangement, and be released to the construction of key projects. Through the assistance by offering funds and the guidance by enforcing the policies, we should try utmost to have these counties (county-level cities) fulfill the financial development plan's targets on schedule or ahead of schedule so as to reinforce in an overall way the reserve strength of financial development at all levels across the province.

E. By regarding as an important content the work of readjusting the relationship of benefit distributions, we should continuously deepen the reform drive in financial administration and affairs.

In line with the state guideline of furthering the reform drive and by combining with the reality, Jilin has made the following arrangements for conducting reform in financial administration and affairs: 1) A good job should be done in earnestly conducting management and reform in the subsidies for grain and edible oil price hikes. 2) Efforts should be made to improve the measure of releasing meat subsidies to residents. 3) A good job should be done in conducting the pilot work of improving the enterprise responsibility system and the "measure" of separating taxes from profits. 4) A good job should be done in conducting reform in the managerial work of state-owned assets.

F. By regarding as a method the work of reinforcing the function of financial management, we should further consolidate the financial and economic order.

Efforts should be made to enhance the budget management and to harden the restriction on budgets. The financial departments at all levels should uphold the principle of living with their mean, do things within their financial capacity, refrain from formulating deficit budgets, do things strictly according to the budget approved by the People's Congress while enforcing the plan, and should refrain from drawing funds arbitrarily for their extra-budgetary expenditures and from adopting the method of presenting false financial balance by combining with the outstanding accounts. Efforts should be made to continuously and deeply conduct the work of clearing up the "practice" of levying charges, imposing fines, and apportioning expenses arbitrarily and to resolutely block problems cropping up in such a practice. We should vigorously enhance the management over the extra-budgetary funds, correctly direct the orientation of fund utilization, and upgrade the efficiency of fund usage.

The year of 1991 is the starting year of enforcing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and also is an important year of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and of deepening the reform drive. Fulfilling in an overall way the 1991 tasks in the financial administrative work has an important significance on promoting the sustained, stable, and harmonious development of the national economy across the province. Therefore, we should heighten our spirit, enhance our

confidence, wage arduous struggles, overcome the difficulties, vigorously fulfill the tasks of 1991 budget, and should make a good start in making Jilin's financial affairs and the economy flourish in the 1990's.

People's Congress Work Report

SK3105040591 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
16 Mar 91 p 2

[Report on the work of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, given by Cui Lin, vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Jilin People's Congress on 8 March 1991]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies:

Entrusted by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, I now submit a report on the work of the Standing Committee since the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress.

From the conclusion of the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress last year to the convocation of the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress, we have again undergone an extraordinary year. Under an environment in which our country has had difficulties domestically and has been confronted with pressure from abroad, the provincial party committee has led the people of all nationalities to work arduously to make progress, thus consolidating and developing political stability and unity, reaping a bumper harvest in all crops, realizing the gradual recovery of industry, and promoting the further development of all undertakings. Over the past year, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, firmly and unswervingly implemented the important instructions given by the party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, with regard to persisting in and perfecting the People's Congress system. The Standing Committee has also positively conducted its work to solve major matters of common concern to the masses, in line with the demands of the resolutions of the third sessions of the Seventh National and provincial People's Congresses, proceeding from the overall situation of stability and development. Over the past year, the Standing Committee has held seven regular meetings, formulated and approved 12 local regulations, and abolished one local regulation. Meanwhile, the Standing Committee has listened to and examined the report on 29 items of work and on law enforcement of the provincial government, the provincial higher people's court, and the provincial people's procuratorate; has adopted six resolutions and decisions; has appointed 78 and removed 44 state functionaries; and has accepted the resignations of four local state functionaries. By conscientiously exercising the functional powers entrusted by the Constitution and the law, and by giving full play to its role as a local organ of state power, the Standing Committee has also made great efforts to persist in and perfect the People's Congress system, to strengthen the building of socialism and the legal system, to safeguard political stability and unity, to

deepen economic rectification, in-depth reform, and opening-up, and to promote the development of the national economy in a good direction. I now report on major items of work as follows:

I. Safeguard and Maintain Political Stability and Unity

To persist in the basic line of the party and to ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, we must always put the stabilization of overall situation in a place overriding everything else, and make great efforts to realize political and social stability. This is the major principle defined by the party Central Committee. Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: "With regard to the issue of China, the overriding thing is the need for stability. Without a stable environment, all will fall through, and even the achievements which have already been scored will lose." To implement the guidelines of the instructions of the party Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and to actually safeguard and maintain political stability and unity, last year the Standing Committee emphatically grasped the work of helping to stabilize the overall situation and provide a legal guarantee for further stabilizing the situation of the province as a whole. Last year was the first year after the turmoil was checked, and the influence from the turmoil has not yet been eliminated completely. In line with the demands of stabilizing the overall situation and perfecting the legal system, the Standing Committee has, on the basis of stabilizing the overall situation and according to legal procedures, examined and approved the "Jilin Province's Methods to Implement 'China's Law on Assembly, Parade, and Demonstration'," the "Jilin Province's Regulations Governing Administrative Law Enforcement," the "Decision on Investigating and Dealing With Matters Related to Economic Crime Cases," and the "Resolution on Implementing 'China's Administrative Procedural Law'." [passage omitted]

To help effect a basic improvement in social order, last year the Standing Committee, on the basis of conducting investigation and study and making full preparations, listened to and examined in a planned way the provincial government's "Report on Comprehensive Improvement of Social Order," the "Report on Elimination of Pornography and Six Vices," and the "Report on Implementation of Regulations Governing Labor Reform and the Decision Governing Labor Reeducation." The Standing Committee also has listened to and examined the report made by the provincial people's procuratorate with regard to conscientiously implementing the decision of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and to dealing strict blows to embezzlement, bribery, and other crimes. [passage omitted]

II. Push Forward Economic Rectification and In-Depth Reform, and Give Impetus to the Development of the National Economy

Improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and comprehensively deepening reform are a policy decision of strategic importance set forth by the party Central Committee. In line with the practical

demand of economic rectification and in-depth reform, the Standing Committee has strengthened the local legislation in this regard. Over the past year, through repeated investigations, studies, and appraisals, the Standing Committee has examined and adopted one after another the "Jilin Province's Regulations Governing Management of the Accumulation Funds of Agricultural Collective Economic Organizations," the "Jilin Province's Trial Regulations Governing Supervision over Quality of Manufactured Goods," the "Jilin Province's Regulations Governing Trading and Management of Commodities," the "Jilin Province's Regulations Governing Urban Planning," the "Jilin Province's Provisional Regulations on Handling of Road Traffic Accidents," the "Jilin Province's Regulations on Management of Fire Fighting," and the "Jilin Province's Regulations Governing Education for Workers and Staff Members." [passage omitted]

By closely centering on the major matters of economic rectification and in-depth reform, by applying the method of combining investigation with examination, the Standing Committee has listened to and examined the provincial government's report on special work and law enforcement, thus helping implement the measures on economic rectification and in-depth reform. [passage omitted]

The Standing Committee also has conducted inspection and examination for the major problems reflected by the masses in the course of economic rectification and in-depth reform, thus helping solve related problems. [passage omitted] With regard to the wanton collections of fees, fines, and apportionments about which the masses complained strongly, the Standing Committee has organized pertinent special committees to conduct inspections, listened to the special report made by the provincial price bureau, delivered a report to the provincial party committee with regard to checking the wanton collections, and submitted a copy of this report to the provincial government. [passage omitted]

In order to push the province's national economy forward in a good direction, the Standing Committee has regarded it an important duty to supervise and help the provincial government to fulfill the plan on national economic and social development and the provincial financial budget, adopted by the provincial People's Congress Session. Last year, despite shortages in energy resources and funds, the market slump, numerous difficulties, and heavy pressure, the Standing Committee gave prominence to grasping the following two tasks with a view to fulfilling the plan and budget: 1) It conducted thorough investigations and studies of industrial and agricultural development which has a bearing on the fulfillment of the plan and budget. [passage omitted] 2) It conducted inspections, surveys, and investigations of conspicuous problems emerging in implementation of the plan and budget, offered opinions and proposals in a timely manner, and helped the provincial government fulfill the plan and budget. [passage omitted]

III. Strengthen the Work Related to Deputies, and Maintain Close Ties to the Masses [passage omitted]

The Standing Committee has adopted positive measures to conscientiously handle the motions, proposals, criticisms, and opinions offered by deputies. With regard to the four motions defined by the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress, the pertinent special committees have positively contacted responsible departments to inspect and listen to the reports on the handling of these motions. By the end of December last year, all of these motions had been concluded, and the 20th regular meeting of the Standing Committee listened to and examined the report on the results of how they were handled. With regard to the 334 proposals, criticisms, and opinions offered by deputies, the Standing Committee forced departments concerned to handle them quickly and then examined how they were handled. Through the efforts of responsible organs and departments, all these proposals, criticisms, and opinions have been handled, with their answers given to deputies. [passage omitted]

The Standing Committee has paid attention to receiving visits and answering letters from deputies and the masses, and has broadened the channel for contact with the masses. Last year, the Standing Committee accepted a total of 4,925 petitions from the masses, of which 1,851 were appeals, accounting for 37.6 percent of the total; 755 were accusations, 15.3 percent; 615 were reports on crimes, 12.5 percent; 1,182 were reflection of problems, 24 percent; and 522 were petitions of other kinds, 10.6 percent. [passage omitted]

IV. Strengthen the Construction of the Standing Committee Itself, and Enhance the Ability To Do the People's Congress Work Well

Since the beginning of last year, under the new situation, by proceeding from the work of persisting in and perfecting the People's Congress system, the Standing Committee has further strengthened the building of ideology, organization, and work style in order to adapt itself to the development of the current situation and to the demands of the People's Congress work.

Unfailingly grasping ideological building constitutes the core of the self-construction of the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has further established and perfected the study system of nucleus groups and organs. Component members and office cadres of the Standing Committee have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the Constitution and the law, the documents of the central authorities and the provincial party committee, and important speeches of leading comrades, thus further improving their political and professional expertise. [passage omitted]

The Standing Committee has strengthened organizational building, and further exploited the role of special committees and work organs. [passage omitted]

Changing work style and strengthening investigations and studies are not only the requirement for implementing correct policy decisions, but also the basic work methods of the Standing Committee. [passage omitted]

The Standing Committee has further strengthened the work related to foreign affairs. Over the past year, on five occasions seven members of the Standing Committee have participated in relevant group to visit Korea, Japan, and other friendly neighboring countries. Meanwhile, the Standing Committee also has received six foreign groups consisting of 35 persons. [passage omitted]

The achievements scored by the Standing Committee during the past year have manifested the important role of the people in being masters of the country and managing state affairs, and have demonstrated the superiority of the People's Congress system. However, the work of the Standing Committee still lags far behind the functional powers entrusted to the Standing Committee by the Constitution and the law and behind the demand of the development of the current situation. The Standing Committee has failed to exercise strict supervision over and conduct strict examination of laws and regulations as well as resolutions which had already been adopted. The phenomena of refusing to abide by laws, to strictly enforce laws, and to deal with law breakers still exists. The work of going deep to the grass roots to listen to the opinions of deputies and the masses still needs to be further strengthened. Democratic channels still need further expansion. Although some important opinions and proposals of the masses had already been transferred to pertinent departments for handling, supervision over the handling of some of the major ones is still lacking. There is still a lack of effective measures to further strengthen the direct ties with deputies and the contacts with People's Congress Standing Committees of various cities, prefectures, and counties (cities and districts). There is also a lack of effective measures to successfully build the Standing Committee itself. With regard to the question of how various special committees, general offices, and research offices should facilitate the performance of functional powers of People's Congress and its Standing Committee, the Standing Committee has lacked a unified effort in conducting research, disposition, and inspection, and has not done enough in exploiting the overall role of various organs. The efficiency and work style of the Standing Committee need to be further enhanced. All these shortcomings and deficiencies will be solved in our future work through great efforts.

Fellow deputies!

This year is the first year of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and thus we are confronted with even more arduous tasks. Under the leadership of the provincial party committee, with the party's basic line as the guidance, we should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the guidelines of the important speech made by Comrade Jiang Zemin during this inspection tour of Jilin, as well as the arrangements made by the sixth plenary session of the fifth provincial party committee. We also should positively perform functional duties according to law, and better exploit the role of local organs of state power in order to make new contributions to promoting the building of the province's material and

spiritual civilizations. To this end, we should continue to do the following several items of work well.

A. We should persist in and perfect the People's Congress system, and give further play to the role of local organs of state power. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "What we should persist in is the People's Congress system but not the division of three constitutional powers, as followed by the United States." We should further understand the guidelines of this important instruction, and deeply understand the essence, characteristics, and basic content of the People's Congress system. We should resolutely oppose and resist the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization which vainly attempts to change the People's Congress system, overcome all kinds of erroneous concepts that weaken the People's Congress system, strengthen the sense of the People's Congress and the sense of mission in making the work of the People's Congress a success, positively and voluntarily perform all functional duties according to the law, and constantly perfect all functions on the basis of summarizing experiences gained through practice. [passage omitted]

B. We should strengthen the building of socialist democracy of the legal system, and further consolidate and develop political stability and unity. We should formulate and perfect local regulations by closely centering on the work of maintaining social stability, guaranteeing the rights of citizens, carrying out economic rectification, deepening reform, developing the economy, punishing criminals, building a clean and honest government, and perfecting the People's Congress system, so that we may provide legal guarantees for stabilizing the situation, developing the economy, and carrying forward socialist democracy. [passage omitted]

C. We should continue to push forward economic rectification and in-depth reform, and promote the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the province's economy. The sixth plenary session of the fifth provincial party committee has pointed out that this year we should firmly grasp the central task of economic construction, and give prominence to grasping the emphasis of industrial economy in the course of further strengthening the basic position of agriculture in order to effect a basic improvement in industrial economy. [passage omitted]

D. We should strengthen contacts with deputies and the masses, and constantly improve the level of policymaking. [passage omitted]

E. We should further strengthen self-construction in order to constantly improve our work level. [passage omitted]

In this new year, let us all the more enhance our courage, unite with one another, and work hard to push forward the building of socialist democracy and the legal system, and to successfully fulfill the magnificent objectives of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan!

I submit this report to the session for examination and discussion.

People's Court Work Report

SK1705100191 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 Mar 91 p 2

["Excerpts" of the work report of the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court, given by Xie Anshan (6200 1344 1472) at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Jilin Provincial People's Congress on 8 March 1991]

[Text] In 1990 the people's courts across the province accepted 119,167 cases, a 5.34-percent increase over 1989. They tried and sentenced 113,830 cases and their rate of processing cases reached 95.5 percent. Their administration of justice provided effective legal service and protection for the province's programs of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, deepening the reform drive, and developing the economy.

I. They Resolutely Implemented the "Principle" of Dealing Strict Blows and Strictly Dealt Blows to Serious Crimes or Economic Crimes

After the "campaign" of dealing strict blows to crimes in 1990, the people's courts at all levels across the province accepted 16,033 criminal cases for the first trial, a 19.2-percent increase over 1989. They processed 15,832 cases and their rate of completing cases reached 98.7 percent. They also accepted 1,365 cases for second trial and wound up 1,293 cases. Their rate of accepting these cases reached 94.7 percent.

By earnestly implementing the principle of strictly punishing the criminals in a timely manner, people's courts at all levels across the province strictly and rigorously handled, according to the law, evildoers in the seven fields, such as murder, holdups, rape, serious robbery, and swindles, and effectively blocked rampant criminal activities. Meanwhile, they paid close attention to and analyzed the public security situation, by proceeding from the province's reality, integrated the concentrated and unified operation with the struggle against specific crimes; actively cooperated with the departments concerned to struggle against the crimes of embezzling public funds, stealing public property, destroying electric and telecommunications facilities, stealing farm animals, and engaging in illegal tree felling; and actively made efforts to protect the development of industrial and agricultural production and consolidation of the publicly owned economy.

At the same time, these people's courts also studied the work of dealing blows to economic crimes as one of the important tasks in administering justice, implemented the principle of strictly punishing criminals in line with the law by gravely regarding the work of punishing those convicted of embezzling public funds and accepting bribes, and waged a resolute struggle against economic crimes and corruption by correctly applying the criminal code. In 1990 they accepted 2,821 cases of economic crimes, a 21.9-percent increase over 1989, and tried and concluded 2,792 cases. Their rate of concluding cases was 98.9 percent. In handling these cases, they recovered 3.44

million yuan of economic losses for the state and collectives and imposed punishment on those who deserved it, using strict or lenient punishment as appropriate.

In holding trials, these people's courts actively and closely coordinated with the organs of public security, procuratorate, judicature, and administration, and vigorously created public opinion by making full use of public trials and mass media to broaden the effect on society. In 1990 courts across the province held 428 open trials on various levels, in which they sentenced a large number of criminals and issued more than 100,000 bulletins and propaganda materials that have played a role in discouraging criminal activities and educating the masses.

II. They Fully Played Their Functional Role and Provided Legal Service for Improving the Economic Environment, Rectifying Economic Order, Deepening the Reform Drive, and Developing the Economy

Various cases of lawsuits over economic disputes continued to occur in the year along with implementing the major and important measures of readjusting the product structure, curtailing investment scale, bringing consumption demand under control, tightening credits and loans, and improving the chaotic situation in the circulation field. In facing such a situation, people's courts across the province steadily enhanced their sense of services and did a great deal of work in straightening out economic relationships and rectifying economic order. People's courts across the province accepted 18,110 cases of economic disputes for the first trial in the year and wound up 16,629 cases. Their rate of winding up cases was 91.8 percent. They accepted 921 cases of economic disputes for second trial and wound up 788 cases. Their rate of winding up such cases was 85.6 percent, and the money involved in these economic cases was 570 million yuan. In line with the law, the people's court at all levels also coordinated with the banking departments to withdraw more than 20 million yuan of agricultural loans through the procedure of lawsuits, assisted the departments concerned to consolidate the credits and loans, and actively made efforts to promote the prosperity of the rural economy. In coping with the confusion encountered by a large number of enterprises in dealing with the "debt chain," the shortage of funds, and the difficulty in developing production, these people's courts also conducted in line with the law the work of clearing up the "debt chain" and helped enterprises collect a large amount of debts. In 1990, courts across the province established 394 service or liaison centers and employed 2,775 liaison personnel to assist enterprises examine more than 11,000 contracts and to help some enterprises plug their loopholes in operation and management.

They mediated the civil relationship in line with the law and in a timely manner and played an important role in safeguarding social peace and promoting economic construction. Over the past year, people's courts at all levels across the province have realistically enhanced the trial work of civil cases and have dealt with a large number of civil disputes. Courts across the province accepted 74,876 civil cases for the first trial in the year, a 9.8

percent increase over 1989. They wound up 72,187 cases and their rate of winding up cases was 96.4 percent. They accepted 3,629 civil cases for the second trial and their rate of winding up such cases was 90.2 percent. By trying and handling these civil cases, they safeguarded the legal rights and interests of involved parties, imposed sanctions on the violators, relieved in a timely manner the antagonism of involved parties, and paid attention to preventing the contradiction from becoming acute.

In conducting the administration of justice in 1990, people's courts across the province mainly made preparations for enforcing administrative procedural law and tried the cases of administrative disputes. They accepted 315 administrative cases and concluded 296 cases. Their rate of concluding cases was 93.9 percent. Courts at all levels further enhanced the work of guiding the people to bring lawsuits against somebody and to appeal against a legal decision and further reinforced their sense of enforcing the law and their intention in helping the masses eliminate difficulties and eliminate worries. They received 175,344 people who had come to the courts to lodge complaints and handled 29,987 letters from the masses in the year. In line with the procedure of trial and supervision, they dealt with 3,798 appeals cases. Through earnest examination and careful handling, they maintained the original judgment of 2,031 cases whose appeal had been proved unjustifiable, and improved the judgments of 511 cases whose appeal had been proved justifiable in line with the law and policies as well as with the principles of being sure to correct all existing mistakes and of seeking truth from facts. Thus, they effectively safeguarded the lawsuit rights and interests of involved parties.

III. They Upheld the Principle of Regarding Trial Work as a Center and Actively Joined in the Activities of Consolidating Public Security in a Comprehensive Way

Joining in the activities of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way is an important task of the people's courts. Over the past year, people's courts at all levels across the province, while paying attention to carrying out the "campaign" of dealing strict blows to crime, have upheld the principles of integrating the work of dealing strict blows with that of preventing crime, as well as the work of taking radical measures with that of taking stopgap measures. Through the measure of actively joining in activities to consolidate public security in a comprehensive way, they vigorously broadened the social effect cropping up in handling cases and consolidated and developed the results scored in the "campaign" of dealing strict blows to crime. They placed their work emphasis of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way on the tasks of preventing disputes, reducing lawsuits, and curbing crime. They also concentrated their efforts on curbing crime in an early stage, checking minor crime, and turning accumulated problems into no problems so as to prevent the contradiction from becoming acute. In 1990, the people's courts across the province succeeded in preventing 2,304 cases of contradictions from becoming acute through the measures of handling the cases at an early date and taking up

the work ahead of schedule. In handling these cases, they issued more than 1,600 judicial letters of proposal and scored better social effects from the letters. In conducting the administration of justice, they paid attention to educating those accused in criminal cases to confess their crimes, observe the law, and eliminate their antagonism; and educating the involved parties of economic cases to obey the judgment, observe the law, earnestly implement the judgment, and consciously carry out their obligation. The province established 68 juvenile courts in the year, which particularly handled the cases of juvenile delinquency. The people's courts across the province tried 806 such cases committed by 1,048 juveniles, corrected and saved a large number of minors, and scored better results in this regard. People's courts across the province sentenced 1,994 convicts to probation, reform through education, and exemption of punishment. They paid a return and fact-finding visit to 1,905 convicts, put 1,648 convicts into reform through education, and paid a return visit to 1,810 convicts in the labor reformatories on 321 occasions. They placed their work emphasis on preventing repeated crime, law violation, and disputes, as well as on achieving a benign cycle in consolidating public security in a comprehensive way.

Enhancing the building of people's courts is an important element of participating in the work to consolidate public security in a comprehensive way. Of 388 people's courts across the province, 163 have reached the set standard of construction and account for 42 percent of the total. In 1990, people's courts across the province handled 74,689 cases of various categories, such as civil disputes, economic crimes, and private prosecution of criminals, accounting for 76.9 percent of the province's cases for the first trial. They mediated 11,000 cases of minor disputes and directed and organized the mediation of more than 69,000 disputes. In handling their cases, these people's courts prevented 2,644 cases of contradictions from becoming acute and made active contributions to creating the fine minor climate of social peace for their affiliated regions.

IV. By Starting With Improving the Law Enforcement Activities and Correcting the Malpractice Cropping Up in Various Industries and Trades, They Vigorously Enhanced the Self-Improvement of the Court Personnel's Contingent

Since 1990, the people's courts at all levels across the province have unswervingly implemented the decision adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, regarded the work of correcting the malpractices cropping up in various industries and trades as a breach and the main phase of attack, and promoted in a down-to-earth manner the building of their contingent of personnel.

The provincial Higher People's Court, through the deepening of investigation and study and the extensive solicitation of opinions, has formulated "detailed rules and regulations" on implementing the decision adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and made specific provisions on a series of issues such as

the policy decision and enforcement of court work, strict enforcement of law, and improvement of work style. These regulations and provisions should be regarded by the people's courts across the province as the general rules of building their personnel contingent. It also has put forward the specific opinions of correcting the malpractices cropping up in various industries and trades and has supplemented or improved the original regulations, thus bringing about a guarantee in the system for the people's courts across the province to correct the malpractices cropping up in various industries and trades.

The people's courts at all levels across the province have organized their cadres to go deep into grassroots level units stage by stage and group by group to carry out investigation and study and to actively do practical deeds for the masses. They have emphatically done some practical work concerning the matters for which the people show great concern, such as lawsuits and law enforcement; as well as matters about which the masses harbor great worry, such as bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends, handling cases unjustly, and fostering good work styles in trials. For example, the practice of having the president of people's courts at each level hold a reception for appealing people on the fixed day has formed a system. Regulations in principle on imposing a limited period on the trial of civil and economic cases have been formulated, which have also dealt with the longstanding problem in which judgments on the cases cannot be made for a long time because cadres in charge of trials have caused delays in work. Meanwhile, the restriction and supervision mechanism over judicial personnel has been enhanced; the phenomena of pleading for mercy for relatives or friends, hosting banquets for officials, and receiving bribes have been strictly prohibited; cases handled by doing others a favor or handled in view of personal relationships have been blocked; and personnel who have violated the regulations have been punished with disciplinary sanctions. Those who have committed the crimes of extorting money by taking advantage of trying cases and of seeking or receiving bribes have been called to account in line with the law. By starting with building the ideological theory of leading bodies and in line with the new characteristics arising in building the contingent of court personnel in the new situation, the people's courts at all levels have continuously created the new prospect of ideological and political work. Courts at the provincial and grassroots levels have generally established or improved the organs in charge of ideological and political work and have reinforced the contingent of personnel in charge of political work. In the fourth quarter of 1990, the people's courts at all levels across the province, in line with the demand set in the arrangements made by the Supreme People's Court, carried out the mass inspection over the enforcement of law and discipline more extensively, systematically, and strictly than that in other years. There were 2,172 court cadres who joined in the mass inspection, accounting for 36.1 percent of the total. They examined 66,591 cases during the inspection, 58.5 percent of all cases handled. Through the inspection, they not only discovered some cases of violating the law and discipline, but also further

unearthed a large number of typical cases of observing discipline, enforcing the law impartially, being upright and outspoken, and of doing the official work honestly and in line with the law. Personnel joining in the inspection adopted an earnest attitude toward the problems exposed during the inspection, did not tolerate or shield shortcoming and faults, and strictly solved the problems according to the situation and the party and governmental disciplines.

During the past year, people's courts across the province scored certain achievements in their work. However, they committed some problems that merit our attention and must be improved. Main manifestations of these problems are the relatively rough handling of some cases, the low quality and efficiency of handling cases, and the inadequate judgments of specific cases. The problem of encountering difficulties in enforcing the law is still relatively prominent, and local protectionism and departmentalism have not been totally overcome. Building administrative honesty in the contingent of court personnel remains a weak link, and the malpractice of engaging in trade between power and money and of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power have not been totally blocked. Thus, violations of law and discipline have occurred frequently, damaging the name and image of the people's courts. In addition, some problems in the conditions of the people's courts at all levels in enforcing the law remain to be improved and should be dealt with by us through vigorous efforts.

The general guiding ideology of work undertaken by the people's courts across the province in 1991 is to earnestly implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, to further carry out in an overall way the administration of justice by taking the party's basic line as guidance and closely following the center of economic construction, to vigorously upgrade the work standard of enforcing the law, to enhance the building of their personnel contingent and their foundation at the grassroots levels, and to render service for safeguarding the province's social stability and for the smooth progress in enforcing the 10-year program of national economic and social development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

These people's courts should clearly discern the situation and further enhance various work in the administration of justice. Effort should be continuously made to implement the principle of strictly punishing criminals in a timely manner and in line with the law and to deal strict blows to criminal activities. They should actively carry out the struggle against "obscene things" and the "six vices." Continuous efforts should be made to implement the principle of strictly punishing the criminals in a timely manner and in line with the law; to deeply carry out the struggle against serious economic crimes; to emphatically do a good job in trying the cases of embezzlement, bribe-taking, speculation and profiteering, and fraud; to attach great importance to adequately applying the criminal code of confiscating property and imposing on fine. They should uphold the principle of dealing

strict blows at crimes on the one hand and of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way and enacting other measures on the other hand, and create new prospects for the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way. Efforts should be made to further enhance the trial of economic cases and to carefully and successfully handle the cases closely related to the programs of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, deepening the reform drive, and of broadening the open policy. In handling cases, they should stress economic results and social effect and protect in line with the law all acts favorable for conducting reform, opening to the outside world, and developing productive forces, as well as all legal business activities. Conversely, all acts and activities unfavorable to these programs should be restrained or restricted also according to the law. Efforts should be made to further do a good job in trying the cases of civil and administrative disputes and doing well the work for lawsuits and appeals, to protect in line with the law the democratic right of citizens and other legal rights and interests, and to safeguard the stability and unity of society.

These people's courts should strictly enforce the law and upgrade the work standard of enforcing the law. General demands set in this regard are to upgrade the quality and efficiency of handling cases, to pay attention to the effect of handling cases, and to vigorously enhance the work of implementation. By relying on the leadership of local party committees, the supervision of the People's Congress, and the support of the government and various social circles, they should resolutely eliminate interference of local protectionism and bring a greater change to the phenomenon in which the people's courts have encountered difficulties in enforcing the law.

These people's courts should engage vigorously in the construction in their affairs and enhance their scientific management. Efforts should be made to improve the work of establishing systems, to rectify work style, to upgrade work efficiency, and to build a contingent of court personnel with strong political sense and a perfect mastery of professional knowledge. Through effort, they should enhance the construction of people's courts or judicial courts and strive to bring greater improvement to the conditions of the people's courts in enforcing the law.

Procuratorate Work Report

*SK2105142091 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 Mar 91 p 2*

[“Excerpts” of report on the work of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate, given by Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate, at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Jilin People's Congress on 8 March 1991]

[Text] I. Deeply Launch Struggle Against Economic Crimes and Consciously Serve Economic Construction

During the past year, on the basis of achieving fairly big progress in implementing the “circular on urging criminals guilty of corruption, bribe-taking, and profiteering

to turn themselves in within a set limit of time" issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate during the previous year, the procuratorial organs across the province conscientiously implemented the decision of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on deeply carrying out activities to fight corruption and bribe-taking and scored new achievements. We filed 2,545 economic cases of various descriptions for investigation, up 3.46 percent over the previous year. Of this, 1,394 were corruption and bribery cases, accounting for 54.77 percent of the total number of cases filed for investigation; 658 were major and appalling cases, up 9.3 percent over the previous year; 47 cases involved cadres at county and section levels, up 14.6 percent over the previous year; 203 cases involved personnel of party and government organs, 5.2 times that of the previous year. Through the handling of cases, economic losses totalling 47.53 million yuan were recovered for the state and the collectives, an increase of 89.7 percent over the previous year. During the struggle, the procuratorial organs across the province mainly carried out the following few tasks:

By organizing the broad masses of procuratorial cadres and policemen to conscientiously study the directives of the party Central Committee on dealing blows to economic crimes and strengthening the building of clean politics, we strengthened confidence in struggling against economic crimes through to the end, stressed the major points, and firmly handled some major and appalling cases. The provincial procuratorate assumed responsibility for investigating and handling criminal cases involving cadres at the department and bureau levels and cases that had serious effect on the whole province; the city procuratorates, divisional procuratorates, and autonomous prefectural procuratorates assumed responsibility for handling criminal cases involving cadres at the county and section levels and cases that caused major concerns to their own localities. Based on incomplete statistics, more than 200 chief procurators and deputy chief procurators of the procuratorial organs across the province directly participated in the investigation of major and appalling cases. Procuratorates at all levels universally established the work connection system with the local discipline inspection and supervision departments, and better displayed the integrated efficacy of the law-enforcement and discipline-enforcement departments in dealing blows to economic offenses. We delved deeply into major trades and enterprises to ferret out economic crimes and discovered a number of "cases of ganging up to commit crimes," and "cases of sheltering economic criminals."

To unceasingly deepen the struggle against economic crimes, the provincial procuratorate realistically strengthened guidance over the work. During January, April, and August of last year, more than 100 cadres were organized and led by leaders to go deeply into various localities on three occasions to grasp the key links and help the grass-roots procuratorates launch struggles. Fairly good results were achieved in this regard.

We struggled against economic crimes by relying on the masses and established and improved the system to protect the legal rights and interests of the crime informers.

We launched a deep struggle against economic crimes in connection with the party's central work.

While giving emphasis to dealing blows to corruption and bribery offenses, the procuratorial organs across the province also paid attention to fighting economic criminals guilty of evading taxes or refusing to pay taxes. We investigated and handled 613 tax evasion cases, up 80.8 percent over the previous year. By handling cases, we recovered 9.16 million yuan of taxes for the state.

We upheld the principle of "first, being resolute, and second, being prudent, and striving to be accurate." In guiding ideology, we did not compete with each other in the number of cases handled; in determining the criminal facts, we did not exaggerate the facts but exerted efforts to improve our work; in our investigation method, we persisted in analyzing the specific situation, correctly applied investigative means and coercive measures within the law, and never rashly froze bank accounts; in implementing policies and laws, we strictly distinguished between the limit of crime and noncrime, did not hastily handle cases whose limits between crime and noncrime were not clear, and conducted more investigations and study so as to attain the goal that the cases were strictly managed in line with law, the policies were fully manifested, the punishments for criminals were strict and accurate, and no persons whose mistakes did not constitute a crime were wrongly punished; in the system of handling cases, we further improved the internal restriction mechanism, and implemented the method of assigning two operational departments to respectively take charge of investigation and arrest of criminals after approval and to take charge of lawsuits in order to guarantee the quality of handling cases.

II. Deal Heavy and Quick Blows to Serious Criminal Activities in Line With Law and Actively Serve Political and Social Stability

Last year, procuratorial organs across the province considered dealing strict blows to serious criminal offenses and exerting utmost efforts to safeguard social stability as an unshirkable duty and were authorized to arrest 19,338 criminals of various kinds, an increase of 6.88 percent over the previous year, the second highest record since 1983; they decided to bring actions against 13,266 cases involving 20,029 persons, up 17.4 percent and 18.1 percent respectively over the previous year. Last year, the procuratorial organs handled the greatest number of criminal cases since their reestablishment.

In line with the principles and directives of the party Central Committee on handling cases on disturbances and rebellions, we strictly and conscientiously handled the counterrevolutionary cases that occurred in our province during the period of disturbances.

In accordance with the unified plan of the provincial party committee, the procuratorial organs throughout the province closely cooperated with departments concerned to actively launch a special struggle to combat pornography and to eliminate the six vices.

During the struggle, procuratorial organs across the province firmly grasped the major points of attack and dealt strict blows to seven sorts of serious criminal elements, such as murderers, robbers rapists, bomb planters, habitual criminals, recidivists, and crime rings. At the same time, we took early actions to join security organs in the investigation and preliminary trials of some cases which involved 3,177 persons and did a fairly good job in coordinating with departments concerned to make concentrated efforts to deal blows to criminals and to take unified actions to safeguard social security. The forestry procuratorial departments throughout the province did much work in close connection with safeguarding our province's forestry resources and stabilizing economy and security in the forest area. During the year, we authorized departments concerned to arrest 674 criminals involving in reckless lumbering and stealing of timber and decided to take action against 453 cases which involved 658 persons; we filed 85 economic criminal cases of various descriptions such as using forest resources to seek personal gain, helped the state recover 1.04 million yuan in economic losses and effectively promoted construction and economic development in the forest areas.

We strengthened our sense of law supervision and realistically strengthened supervision over investigation, trials and law enforcement. First, we corrected phenomena on law violations emerged during investigation and trials in line with law. Second, we pursued, arrested and brought suit against the remaining crimes of some persons and criminals who escaped unpunished in line with law so as to prevent ineffective work. Third, we guarded against unjust and wrong cases and safeguarded the legal rights and interests of citizens in line with law. Fourth, we actively carried out prosecution work during the second trial.

While prominently grasping the work of enforcing laws and policies in jails, detention houses, and reformatories, the jails and procuratorial departments actively carried out the work on dealing blows to criminal activities of prisoners and those kept in detention houses, and handled 266 cases involving 354 persons who committed crimes again in the reformatories. In addition, we also actively coordinated with the public security and judicial departments to carry out political offensive in jails and reformatories and enabled 858 criminals held in detention houses to frankly confess their crimes and provide clues for 1,529 cases of various descriptions. A total of 3,913 criminals held in custody exposed and informed against the crimes of other persons and provided clues for 5,563 cases, of which 1,052 were clues for major and appalling cases.

III. Conscientiously Investigate Criminal Cases on Infringing Upon the Rights of Other Persons or Dereliction of Duty and Strengthen the Building of Socialist Democracy and the Legal System

During the year, we accepted and heard 1,041 cases of this kind whose clues were reported by the masses, filed 667 cases on extorting confessions by torture, illegally holding someone in custody, taking revenge or making false charges against someone, engaging in malpractices, and neglecting of duty for investigation and prosecution, of which 84 were major and appalling cases, and made positive efforts to safeguard the images of the party and the state and to promote clean politics and diligent administrative work, and the building of socialist democracy and the legal system.

The procuratorial organs across the province considered the handling of cases on infringing upon the rights of other people and dereliction of duty that brought bad and serious consequences and great influence and serious harms as their major point of work, and in accordance with the strong demands of the masses of people on safeguarding the image of public security and judicial cadres and policemen, conscientiously handled law violation cases involving security cadres and policemen who took bribes and bent the law, engaged in malpractices, extorted confession by torture and held someone in custody illegally, and played an active role in promoting the building of clean politics among public security and judicial cadres and safeguarding the image of public security organs. To ensure the smooth progress of economic improvement and rectification and the in-depth reform, we also actively handled a great number of major cases on negligence of duty and serious incidences due to negligence, and made positive efforts to safeguard the smooth progress of economic improvement and rectification and the deepening of reforms.

The procuratorial departments dealing with accusations and appeals across the province conscientiously considered protecting the legal rights and interests of citizens and safeguarding social stability as a fundamental task, persisted in the practice of receiving visitors politely by chief procurators, conscientiously handled people's visits and letters, and actively helped the masses solve difficulties and eliminate misgivings; persisted in properly handling visits made by the collectives or "visits to inform urgent matters," and turned the passive factors into positive ones; persisted in changing work style, actively carried out activities on visiting the lower levels, solved the problem of the masses who could not find a proper place to lodge complaints, and achieved good results in this regard.

In handling civil and administrative lawsuits, we carried out the work in line with the demands of the Supreme People's procuratorate on "taking active, conscientious and reliable step" while dealing with lawsuits. At present, 30 procuratorates have established organs to deal with lawsuits. Most of the divisional procuratorates have assigned special personnel to take charge of the work. So far, 100 cadres and policemen have engaged in

this work. This has laid a foundation for supervising the implementation of the administrative procedure law.

IV. Actively Participate in Comprehensive Improvement of Social Security and Pay Attention to the Legal Effect and the Economic and Social Benefit in the Course of Handling Cases

While deeply carrying out activities to deal strict blows to serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, the procuratorial organs across the province conscientiously included the comprehensive public security improvement to the whole process of procuratorial work, applied all sorts of means and adopted various measures, integrated attack with prevention and stopgap measures with radical measures, gave simultaneous attention to legal effect as well as economic and social benefits, and achieved new progress in this regard.

In the course of handling cases and by adopting various forms in line with the problems and loopholes existing in the management and systems of the units where the cases occurred, we offered 1,220 suggestions for procuratorial work, helped 850 units establish and improve regulations and systems and achieved fairly good results.

By establishing organizations to help and educate criminals, implementing various methods to help and educate them and assuming responsibility for their security and education, we succeeded in helping and educating 425 criminals and enabled some of them to shun evil and do good and to start a new life.

On the basis of handling cases, we established and consolidated 498 security improvement networks in departments and units where the economic management work was chaotic and the number of crime incidence was fairly great and achieved results in improving one front and preventing crime in one area after concluding one case.

In their work, the procuratorial organs across the province consciously overcame and prevented the idea of judging a case as it stood and cutting off from help while handling cases, gave simultaneous attention to dealing blows to economic offenses and improving work, considered raising economic efficiency as an important task of comprehensively improving public security, helped units where the cases occurred improve and rectify production order, establish and improve systems and recover economic losses, and enabled 126 enterprises to extricate themselves from a difficult position and to end deficit and increase profits.

V. Strengthen Building of Procuratorial Ranks and Raise Their Political and Professional Levels

Last year, procuratorial organs across the province generally studied the basic theories on Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and achieved fairly good results. Proceeding from the characteristics of various trades and focusing the work on solving problems on taking advantage of the cases to seek personal gain and on dishonesty in performing procuratorial work, we adopted various methods to comprehensively improve security in various trades, established and perfected the

security systems, improved the supervision mechanism, and effectively strengthened honest administrative work among the procuratorial ranks. During the past year, 403 advanced collectives came to the fore, of which four were commended by the Supreme People's Procuratorate and 54 were commended by the province; 2,372 advanced individuals, outstanding communist party members and model cadres came to the fore, of whom 10 persons were commended by the Supreme People's procuratorate or the state, and 133 were commended by the province. We received 457 commendatory letters, 105 plaques, and 128 silk banners from the masses.

Under the leadership and concern of the local party committees and the People's Congresses, procuratorial organs across the province did a better job in fulfilling the end-of-term elections of chief procurators of the grass-roots procuratorates and procuratorates in some areas. Based on this, we gave priority to grasping the ideology and work style of leading bodies, further enhanced our decisionmaking ability and the ability to give direction and to cope with changes. We also conducted indepth ideological and political work.

In short, during the past year, procuratorial organs across the province scored fairly good achievements in their work. However, there were also some problems. This mainly manifested in the fact that our concept of using procuratorial functions to serve economic construction was not firm; the progress of work was not even and the difference in the results of dealing blows to economic criminal activities, particularly in handling major and appalling cases, in various localities was big; the problems of failing to strictly enforce laws and to achieve high quality in handling cases, working in a dilatory way, and handling a case beyond the time limit still existed; the law and discipline violation problems, such as abusing one's power to seek personal gain, existing among the procuratorial ranks increased in number and were getting more serious in nature, damaging the image of the procuratorial organs. These problems must be conscientiously solved in our future work.

VI. Tasks for Procuratorial Organs in 1991

The year 1991 marks the first year to implement our country's Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program. The party Central Committee has pointed out that our country has already entered a crucial period for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Under the new situation, procuratorial organs across the province should clearly understand the heavy tasks they must shoulder and the role they must display and the complicated situation of peaceful evolution and counter peaceful evolution lying ahead, watch out for infiltration and subversion conspiracies jointly carried out by a small number of hostile elements and international reactionary force to harm the safety of the Chinese people, the seriousness and harmfulness of the current criminal activities and the protractedness and arduousness of the struggle against economic and criminal offenses. We should adhere to the party's basic line, persist in displaying the functional role of the procuratorial organs in giving legal supervision and serving as

the people's democratic dictatorship, working according to the actual situation, strengthen the sense of enforcing laws strictly, act in close connection with the party's central tasks, deeply carry out struggle against corruption and bribery, deal heavy and quick blows to serious criminal activities in line with law, strengthen the investigation and handling of cases on infringing upon the democratic rights of citizens, personal rights and dereliction of duty, and actively work to comprehensively improve public security. In addition, we should carry out other kinds of procuratorial work, strive to enhance the political and professional levels of the public security ranks and the struggle for safeguarding state stability as well as economic and social stability. Finally, we must smoothly fulfil the central task of the whole party and the throughout the country pushing the national economy forward.

CPPCC Work Report

SK2105064491 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Mar 91 p 2

[Work report of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), delivered by Geng Yuelun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Jilin CPPCC Committee on 26 February 1991]

[Excerpts] Fellow members:

Under the gratifying situation characterized by political, economic, and social stability, we successfully tided over the year 1990. With the guidance of the National CPPCC Committee and the leadership of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, the vigorous support of the provincial people's government, and the concerted efforts of the people on all fronts, over the past year, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee united with all democratic parties, mass organizations, and personages of all circles; positively launched various activities in line with various central work tasks of the province; and did much work and made noticeable achievements in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, conducting reforms, opening the country to the outside world, promoting stable development of the economy and society, strengthening the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and consolidating and developing the patriotic united front. Headway was made in political consultation, democratic supervision, consultative services, campaigning work, historical accounts of past events, social legal systems, establishment of overseas friendship ties, self-construction, and the study and propaganda of united front theory. Entrusted by the Standing Committee, I now submit to the session for examination and discussion a report on the major work done in the past year and the 1991 work priorities.

1. Implement the CPC Central Committee's instructions and "two regulations" on the united front work. The CPC Central Committee's proposal for persisting in and perfecting the system of multiparty cooperation and

political consultation under the leadership of the CPC (hereafter called "proposal" for short) and the CPC Central Committee's circular on strengthening the united front work (hereafter called "circular" for short) are Marxist documents of extreme importance. The implementation of the documents is of great significance to promoting the political structural reform, strengthening the setup of socialist democratic politics, consolidating and expanding the patriotic united front, and realizing the general task and goal of the country. The National CPPCC Committee's provisional regulation on political consultation and democratic supervision and the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee's regulation on strengthening political consultation and democratic supervision (hereafter called "two regulations" for short) are documents of guidance as well as important bases with which the CPPCC exercises its basic functions; and makes the political consultation and democratic supervision work become more regular, systematic, and procedural. So, the meeting of chairman and vice chairmen, held at the beginning of 1990, stressed the necessity to regard the implementation of the proposal and the two regulations as an important work task and to unswervingly attend to it. Last March, two vice chairmen headed two investigation groups to conduct investigations on the implementation work among five areas, namely Siping, Liaoyuan, Tonghua, Hunjiang, and Baicheng. [passage omitted] Through the implementation of the "proposal," "circular," and "two regulations," a gratifying situation in the construction of the socialist democratic politics emerged in the province. The province improved the conditions for CPPCC members, personages of democratic parties, and nonparty personages to participate in and discuss political affairs. The activities of political consultation and democratic supervision were ceaselessly expanded and deepened and became more systematic and procedural. The cooperation between the CPC and various democratic parties became increasingly closer. The CPPCC members and various democratic party members displayed an increasingly more important role and made fairly noticeable achievements in serving the four modernizations. All this indicates that the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC has extremely great advantages, displays the special characteristics of China's socialism, and continues to be perfected and developed in the course of practice.

2. Make suggestions and opinions on taking the economic construction as a key link. "A focus and two basic points" is the basic line in the initial stage of socialism as well as a starting point and an ending point with which the CPPCC exercises its functions. Over the past year, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee conducted investigations and study on the major issues relating to the province's economic work and socialist material and spiritual civilizations, adopted various forms and opened various channels to suggest ways and mean, and brought into play its role as an overall intellectual bank. [passage omitted]

3. Pay attention to bringing into play the functions of democratic parties in the course of carrying out the CPPCC work. Before the convocation of the third session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial CPPCC Committee convened a meeting attended by secretary generals of various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese to report the guiding ideologies, work agenda, and schedule of the third session, and the outlines of the provincial government work report. So, various democratic parties organized CPPCC members in their parties to conduct special investigations and inspections in order to make full preparations for participating in the session. [passage omitted] Leading comrades of the provincial CPPCC Committee attended to three work tasks when conducting investigations and study at the grass roots. First, they visited comrades of the CPPCC organizations and various democratic parties, and held talks with them. Second, they called on retired veteran comrades who had once been chairmen and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and extended regards to them. Third, they held forums with members of the provincial CPPCC Committee living at the grass roots, and responsible persons of local CPPCC organizations and democratic parties, and heard their opinions. [passage omitted]

4. Strengthen the contacts with the city and county CPPCC Committees and intensify the guidance over their work. Over the past years, the city and county CPPCC Committees have enlivened their work and created and accumulated many good experiences. To further promote the CPPCC work, the Standing Committee convened a meeting attended by Standing Committee members as well as a provincial meeting to exchange the experiences in carrying out the CPPCC work from 27 to 30 November. Seventy-nine Standing Committee members attended the meetings. The meetings commended, for the first time, advanced collectives and workers on the CPPCC front. The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government paid attention to and showed concern to the convocation of the meetings. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government extended greetings at the meetings. Comrades He Zhukang and Wang Zhongyu gave impromptu speeches at the meetings, and the meeting participants were greatly inspired with enthusiasm. [passage omitted]

Over the past year, the Standing Committee attended to the focal points of the work, paid prominent attention to the work with special characteristics, and made achievements and new headway in its work. However, the work in some spheres is still not satisfactory. For instance, the work in some spheres has not been comprehensively carried out. There is no unified plan for carrying out the work of special committees. The Standing Committee has not done enough to pool the joint efforts of special committees or to make consultation and supervision over great matters. It still lags behind in arousing the enthusiasm of all members and displaying its overall

functions. We should make efforts to improve the work in these regards in the future. [passage omitted]

In 1991, the Standing Committee should comprehensively implement the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, the important speech made by Comrade Jiang Zemin during his inspections in Jilin, and the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the fifth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee; work under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's "proposal" and "circular"; deeply implement the principle of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, and showing utter devotion to and sharing problems with each other; positively carry out political consultation and democratic supervision closely in line with "a focus and two basic points"; and exert our greatest efforts and make contributions to reunifying the motherland, developing the four modernizations, and rejuvenating China. At the time of comprehensively achieving the work in all spheres, this year, we should concentratively attend to the following few work tasks:

First, we should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and positively conduct political consultation and democratic supervision.

The CPPCC has the bounden duty to realize the fighting goals covered in the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. In this new year, the Standing Committee should put the implementation of the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee first, give full scope to the special characteristics and advantages of the CPPCC, positively conduct political consultation and democratic supervision with the focus on serving economic construction, be united as one, and strive to promote of a sustained, steady, and harmonious development of the economy. [passage omitted]

Second, we should strengthen study, seek unity of thinking, and consolidate and develop the patriotic and united front.

To build socialism with Chinese characteristics and to realize the second-step strategic goal for the socialist modernization of the country, we must consolidate and develop the patriotic and united front. The more widely and closely we unite with the people, the more advantages will be brought to socialist undertakings. To this end, we must organize and encourage CPPCC members to regularly conduct study and educational activities in line with the regulations as set forth in the CPPCC constitution, and ideologically and practically act in unison with the CPC in discussing the problems related to major principles. [passage omitted]

Third, we should deeply implement the guidelines of the proposal and the circular of the CPC Central Committee and further display the functions of various democratic parties.

We should continue to sum up the experiences in implementing the guidelines of the proposal and the circular of the CPC Central Committee, ceaselessly perfect and

develop the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC, consolidate and develop the patriotic and united front, and give full scope to the CPPCC's role as "an important organizational form" and "an important place." The CPPCC organizations should strive to invite democratic party personnel and nonparty personages to join the activities that they organize, such as political consultation and democratic supervision; and create conditions for letting them participate in and discuss political affairs. [passage omitted]

Fourth, we should give full play to our advantages and vigorously establish overseas contacts and friendship.

Holding high the banner of patriotism; and uniting with compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, overseas Chinese, and all those who ardently cherish the Chinese people to fight for reunifying the motherland and rejuvenating China is an important task of the patriotic and united front under the new situation as well as a bounden duty of the CPPCC organizations. In the new year, we should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the "CPC Central Committee's circular on further strengthening the work toward Taiwan," strive to create a new situation in establishing overseas contacts and friendships, and develop the gratifying situation. [passage omitted]

Fifth, we should further strengthen the work of preparing motions and the work of literature and history. [passage omitted]

Sixth, we should strengthen the CPPCC's self-construction and ceaselessly improve the work of participating in and discussing political affairs.

Special committees under the CPPCC organizations link the CPPCC with its members and personages of all circles and are key layers by which the CPPCC displays its functions for conducting political consultation and democratic supervision. We should strengthen leadership over various special committees, pay attention to the construction of these committees, and bring their functions into play. [passage omitted]

The year 1991 is a key year as well as the first year not only to carry out the Eighth Five-Year Plan but also to realize the 10-year program. The next decade is directly related to the prosperity and success of our country's socialism as well as the future and fate of the Chinese nation. Therefore, under the leadership of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, we should hold high the banner of patriotism, unite with all the forces that can be united with, mobilize all positive factors, work arduously, quietly immerse ourselves in hard work, and make due contributions to realizing the second-step strategic goal of socialist modernization.

1990, 1991 Financial Report

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["Excerpts" of report on Liaoning Province's 1990 final accounts and 1991 budget delivered by Gao Chenghe, director of the provincial financial department, at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Liaoning People's Congress on 9 March 1991]

[Text] I. 1990 Final Accounts

In 1990, the province conscientiously implemented the principle of economic improvement and rectification, in-depth reform, and a series of financial and economic policy measures, and made active efforts to attain the targets defined at the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress. Thanks to the hard work of the people throughout the province, the provincial economy was developing in a good direction. In agricultural production, thanks to good policies, the hard work of the people, and the mercy of the nature, a bumper grain harvest was reaped, development was achieved in all sectors of the rural economy, and the good situation in agricultural production played a positive role in stabilizing the province's economy. Industrial production picked up. Social undertakings developed steadily. However, because our province's economic structure emphasized heavy industry, and a large proportion of our products were allocated under the state plan, the economy was seriously affected after the state curtailed the investment scale in the process of economic improvement and rectification, and industrial production continued to decline. Despite the slight increase in industrial production at the end of the year, economic efficiency dropped sharply, and the province's financial departments encountered unprecedented difficulties. As a result, the implementation of the budget was very bad. Revenue fell far short of the quota, expenditures continued to increase despite our efforts to control it, and thus a rather large amount of deficits appeared.

A. Revenue

The province's budgetary revenue approved at the Third Session of the Seventh Liaoning Provincial People's Congress was 13.49 billion yuan. Because most cities held their People's Congress sessions after the provincial People's Congress session, they approved their own budgets, and carried out their work according to their budgets. When materials from all localities were compiled, the province adjusted its budget to 14.5 billion yuan. First, it adjusted the revenue standards to increase it by 550 million yuan. Of the total, 250 million yuan was the increased amount of special funds for power construction, which were incorporated into relevant revenue and expenditure items. The additional education funds were incorporated into the budget, and increased by 150 million yuan. Local subsidies for grain and oil prices were incorporated into expenditures instead of revenue, thus increasing revenue by 150 million yuan. Second, the revenue arranged in the budgets of various localities showed an increase of 480 million yuan over the amount arranged in the provincial budget because the industrial and commercial tax revenue was increased by 120

million yuan, the refund to cover the deficits of grain enterprises was reduced by 470 yuan, and the refund to other enterprises was increased by 110 million yuan. Third, the central authorities reduced Liaoning's quota of foreign trade and agricultural tax revenue by 20 million yuan. The actual amount of the 1990 revenue was 12.93 billion yuan, equivalent to 89.2 percent of the adjusted budget (the same standards below), and the shortage was 1.57 billion yuan (due mainly to the default of payments of industrial and commercial taxes, and the payments from industrial enterprises). In terms of comparable standards, the revenue showed a decline of 550 million yuan, or 4.1 percent.

1. The provincial industrial and commercial tax revenue totaled 12.27 billion yuan, equivalent to 90.2 percent of the annual budget, and down 280 million yuan from the preceding year. The shortage was 1.34 billion yuan. The major reason for the rather large shortage was the failure to attain the planned growth targets of industrial production and commodity retail sales, which led to a reduction in tax sources and revenue. Industrial production was targeted to increase by 4 percent, but the actual increase was merely 0.7 percent. Commodity retail sales were targeted to increase by 17.6 percent, but the actual increase was 2 percent. Collective enterprises also experienced a decline in profits and an increase in deficits. Their taxes totaled merely 630 million yuan, down 150 million yuan from the preceding year.

2. The revenue from industrial enterprises totaled 830 million, equivalent to 59.9 percent of the annual budget, and down 110 million yuan from the preceding year. The shortage was 550 million yuan. According to the contracts, however, industrial enterprises should have paid 1.4 billion yuan. The actual amount of revenue from industrial enterprises was 570 million yuan less than the contracted amount.

Since the beginning of this year, industrial enterprises across the province covered by the budget have been affected by the economic situation as a whole and have encountered very large difficulties. The exposure of some deep-rooted problems and the influence cropping up in the effect scored in the period of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order have enabled our province's enterprises to be unable to completely overcome their low ebb. In 1990, state-run enterprises covered by the local budget across the province realized merely 500 million yuan of profits, a 3.5 billion yuan and 87 percent decrease over 1989. Of these enterprises, 922 suffered losses, and the volume of their losses reached 1.91 billion yuan, a 1.4 billion yuan and 2.8-fold increase over 1989. They could not get payment for products they had sent out. By the end of 1990, funds occupied by delivered products reached 11.84 billion yuan, a 5.12 billion yuan and 76.4-percent increase over 1989. The volume of funds occupied by the ready-made products is excessively large, and funds occupied by these products at the end of 1990 reached 6.78 billion yuan. Funds occupied in the two fields surpassed normal volume by about 10 billion yuan, which slowed the circulation rate of a large amount of funds and adversely affected the accumulation of economic results realized by enterprises. Therefore, many enterprises did not fulfill the tasks set forth in the contracts and caused

many outstanding accounts in taxes and profits handed over to the state. All of these not only adversely affected the amount of financial revenue handed over to the state, but also affected that of funds retained by enterprises. By the end of 1990, the volume of profits retained by enterprises across the province was 370 million yuan and per capita retained funds were 171.4 yuan, resulting in the poor reserve strength of enterprises.

3. The province refunded 1.37 billion yuan to grain enterprises which had suffered losses in the year, fulfilled the annual refund budget by 105.2 percent, surpassing the annual budget by 70 million yuan and the 1989 budget by 210 million yuan and 18.2 percent. Although the province surpassed its refund budget during the year, according to the losses actually caused by the grain enterprises, the new refund outstanding accounts scored in the year reached 530 million yuan. The accumulated volume of refund outstanding accounts reached 950 million yuan; including the subsidies for the price difference and the outstanding accounts of subsidies, it totaled 1.6 billion yuan. The large-scale increase in losses caused by the grain enterprises in the year was made under the influence of the spending-increase factors, including the excessive volume of purchased grains, the large amount of overstock grains, the large amount of expenses for commodity circulation, the heavier burden of bank interest, and the readjustment of personnel pay. The change cropping up among grain and edible oil markets caused the large-scale decrease in profits earned by the grain and edible oil industries and the companies in charge of purchasing grains and edible oil at negotiated prices, and also was the reason for increased losses.

4. The refund to cover the deficits of enterprises run by reformatories was 80 million yuan, and the province fulfilled the annual budget in this regard by 124.1 percent, a 20 million yuan increase over the budget and a 16.2-percent increase over 1989. Affected by the economic situation, the majority of enterprises run by reformatories suffered losses. To ensure the stability of reformatories, the province appropriated more subsidies for their losses.

5. The province collected only 200 million yuan in funds that could be handed over to the state and fulfilled the annual budget by 63.3 percent, a 110 million yuan decrease from the budget and a 100 million yuan decrease from 1989. It collected 260 million yuan in funds to readjust the financial budget and fulfilled the annual budget in this regard by 85.6 percent, a 40 million yuan decrease from the budget. Reasons for the decrease in these "two funds" are mainly the decrease in enterprise income, the decline of enterprise retention, and the outstanding accounts of some enterprises.

6. Other revenue was 350 million yuan. The province showed a 200 million yuan increase over the budget in this regard and a 70 million yuan and 25.2-percent increase over 1989. This is mainly because of the income increase achieved by various localities in consolidating the order of imposing fines, confiscating embezzled money, and enhancing management over fines and confiscation when they were earnestly implementing the demand issued by the

State Council with regard to improving the "practice" of apportioning expenses, imposing fines, and collecting charges arbitrarily.

In other fields, some revenues increased and some decreased. Changes in these revenues were not large.

In addition, the province sold 510 million yuan of state bonds in 1990 and fulfilled the state assignment by 133.6 percent, and it sold 174 million yuan of special state bonds and fulfilled the state assignment in this regard by 83.7 percent.

B. Expenditures

The provincial budget adopted by the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress projected expenditures at 12.18 billion yuan. In implementing this budget, budgetary expenditures were adjusted along with the adjustment in revenues. After adjustment, expenditures were 14.34 billion yuan. First, the province increased expenditures by 550 million yuan as a result of adjusting the budgetary expenditure standards. Of the total, 250 million yuan was the increased amount of special appropriations for power construction, which were incorporated into relevant revenue and expenditure items; and 150 million yuan was the increased amount of educational appropriations. The figure also included the 150 million yuan of local subsidies for grain and oil prices which were incorporated into expenditures instead of revenue. Second, the expenditures arranged in the budgets of various cities showed an increase of 1.41 billion yuan over the amount arranged in the provincial budget. (This primarily included the increased revenues arranged by various cities and counties, the expenditures arranged by the cities and counties with their surplus revenues of the previous year, and the increased expenditures used to transfer funds from other places.) Third, the central authorities added 200 million yuan to the original amount of the appropriations. The actual amount of the 1990 expenditure was 12.22 billion yuan, equivalent to 85.2 percent of the adjusted budgetary figure, or an increase of 640 million yuan—5.6 percent—over the previous year's figure, calculated in terms of comparable standards. This resulted primarily from the increase in wages and price subsidies; the increased investment in agriculture, education, and science and technology which needed special treatment as stipulated by policies; and the increased amount of expenditures on some special items which had to be guaranteed. However, appropriations for other fields were reduced, thus manifesting the principle of guaranteeing key projects while restricting non-key ones in implementing the expenditure items as a whole.

1. Appropriations for capital construction were 850 million yuan, 81.6 percent of the budgeted figure, or 50 million yuan fewer than the previous year's figure. However, appropriations for key projects were ensured, thus basically ensuring the funds demanded by key projects in the fields of agriculture, energy resources, communications, and education; and a number of key projects were completed and put into production.

2. Appropriations for science and technology amounted to 250 million yuan, 91.4 percent of the budgeted figure, or 40 million yuan more than the previous year's figure. Of this, funds allocated to enterprises for production of new products, carrying out intermediate experiments, and subsidizing important scientific research items amounted to 130 million yuan, an increase of 27.8 percent over the previous year. In 1990, which was designated as the "year of scientific and technological progress," all localities conscientiously implemented the strategic policy decision of the provincial party committee and the provincial government with regard to "invigorating Liaoning by applying scientific and technological achievements," universally formulated programs for implementing this decision, attached importance to arranging joint research for major scientific and technological programs urgently needed for the province's social and economic development, and gave special consideration to agriculture to an appropriate extent. In 1990, the province achieved 2,075 major scientific and technological developments, of which 16 won state invention awards and 24 won scientific and technological progress prize. The province has already applied 581 scientific and technological research achievements to production, adding 930 million yuan in output value, 130 million yuan in profit and tax, and \$20 million in foreign exchange, thus energetically accelerating the process from scientific and technological research to production. Scientific operating expenses amounted to 120 million yuan, an increase of 14.9 percent over the previous year. Most scientific research institutes carried out the contract system in different forms. About 88 percent of scientific research units oriented to developing technology had already yielded marked results, and these units were able to use their revenues not only to make up for operating expenses, but also to accumulate some funds to promote the development of scientific undertakings.

3. Education operating funds amounted to 1.58 billion yuan, equivalent to 97.8 percent of the budgetary figure, or an increase of 150 million yuan—10.6 percent—over the previous year. Despite the drop in revenues and the financial shortages at all levels, education appropriations increased at a rate higher than that of total revenues and expenditures, thus manifesting the concern for and attention to education by governments at all levels. Operating funds for higher education amounted to 200 million yuan, an increase of 20 million yuan, or 11.1 percent, over the previous year; and those for ordinary education amounted to 1.38 billion yuan, an increase of 130 million yuan, or 10.4 percent, over the previous year. The increase in education allocations resulted primarily from the increased number of school teachers, staff and workers, and retired persons, and resulted from the increased subsidies.

In addition, a breakthrough was achieved in raising education funds through various channels. All localities made active efforts to raise extrabudgetary funds for education. They collected extra funds for education, funds for rural people's education, income from the work-study program, and income from running schools, totaling 980 million yuan, to make up for the shortage of education funds. The

province was named by the state as an advanced province which distinguished itself in raising funds to develop schools. Primary and middle schools throughout the province achieved new progress in their teaching facilities and standardized construction.

4. The expenditure in agriculture (including the expenses to support rural production, and funds for farming, forestry and water conservancy works) totaled 830 million yuan, equivalent to 79.9 percent of the annual budget, and an increase of 10 million yuan, or 1.2 percent, over the preceding year. Regarding our 1990 investment in agriculture, we followed the arrangements of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee on further strengthening rural work, and tried every means possible to raise funds to increase the investment in agriculture, strengthen the fundamental position of agriculture, and ensure the steady development in grain production.

We made efforts to enable the special funds for grain production and water conservancy works to yield the best results. Early that year, there was a spring drought, and paddy fields were short of water. Financial departments at all levels made efforts to raise funds from various channels. The department at the provincial level alone raised 97 million yuan for use in antidrought work and spring farming, thus laying a good foundation for this year's bumper harvest. We pooled funds and used them in a selective manner to support the continued construction of marketable-grain base areas. In the past year, we expanded paddy fields by 52,000 mu thanks to transformation of low- and medium-yield farmland, expanded irrigated wheat fields by 364,000 mu, improved 1.3 million mu of paddy fields and 143,000 mu of waterlogged areas, and increased water and soil conservation areas by 250,000 mu to ensure potable water supplies to 1.742 million people and 247,000 head of large animals. Regarding the Liao He harnessing project, we completed 22 million cubic meters of earthwork for the embankment, dredged the waterway in 31 places, renovated or expanded 22 buildings on the embankment, and built 61,000 mu of forests to protect the embankment, thus ensuring the safety of Liao He during the rainy season.

We adjusted the structure of the agriculture-oriented funds to support the construction of animal husbandry base areas, townships, and stations. Despite strained financial resources, the provincial financial department still set aside some funds to support 12 cattle production base counties, 100 township agrosience stations, 100 animal husbandry stations, and 40 forestry stations to promote the production of animal husbandry.

In addition, all localities made active efforts to implement the policies emphasizing agriculture, and raised agricultural development funds at various levels through various channels. Extrabudgetary funds raised throughout the province for agricultural use totaled 690 million yuan, which came mainly from the recovered circulating funds in support of agriculture. A total of 440 million yuan of the funds was used in agriculture. All localities also adopted

measures to levy water resources funds and forestry development funds totaling 40 million yuan.

5. Administrative expenses were 940 million yuan, 97.1 percent of the annual budget, an increase of 160 million yuan over the preceding year. The increase resulted mainly from policy choices—80 million yuan to cover the expenses for increased personnel, pay rises, and increased subsidies; and 80 million yuan to cover the increased coal, water, electricity, steam, and heating charges, and the expenses for the large number of cadres sent to the grassroots.

6. Price subsidies totaled 2.5 billion yuan, equivalent to 77 percent of the annual budget, and showing a decrease of 40 million yuan from the preceding year. This was mainly because many localities failed to allocate the required subsidy amounts because of their strained financial resources, which resulted from the shortages of revenues. The subsidies allocated to cover grain and oil price differences, and the local subsidies for the prices of the goods other than grain and oil were 447 million yuan less than the required amount for the year, and the accumulated amount of the default in the allocation of subsidies totaled 670 million yuan.

C. Balance of Revenues and Expenditures

The province's 1990 revenues were 12.93 billion yuan. This plus the 3.47 billion yuan special allocation from higher authorities and the subsidies allocated after accounts were settled, the 1.34 billion yuan transferred from the preceding year, and the 190 million yuan from other sources increased the province's total fund resources to 17.93 billion yuan. The province's 1990 expenditure was 12.22 billion yuan. This plus the 5.47 billion yuan turned over to the central authorities and the 220 million yuan contributed to the central authorities brought total expenditures to 17.91 billion yuan. Balancing revenues and expenditures, the province's 1990 final accounts showed a surplus of 20 million yuan. When the 1.88 billion yuan to be transferred to the next year for continued use was deducted, the accumulated deficit was 1.86 billion yuan (550 million yuan from the preceding year, and 1.31 billion yuan from 1990). Of the total deficit, 1.42 billion yuan was the deficit of the province and 12 cities (of which 910 million yuan incurred in 1990), and 400 million yuan was the provincial-level deficit (of which 180 million was incurred in 1990). With such a large deficit, the province managed to support itself mainly by borrowing money from the Ministry of Finance, using extrabudgetary funds, and reducing the refund to cover the losses of grain enterprises and the subsidies for price differences.

In the past year, the province encountered great difficulties in its financial work because it had to maintain stability and unity and stabilize the overall economic situation in the process of the economic improvement and rectification, and also had to fulfill the tasks of increasing the revenue and reducing the expenditure. Although the revenue target was not attained, governments at all levels and the vast number of cadres achieved great results in minimizing the difference between revenue and expenditures thanks to their utmost efforts to carry out a great amount of painstaking and

meticulous work. The rather tight budget we arranged early that year, the measures issued by the state during our implementation of the budget that resulted in a decrease in revenue and an increase in expenditures, and the deep-seated problems in our economic activities that had been accumulating for many years and that were exposed continuously made our financial work more difficult. Under very difficult financial and economic conditions, the provincial party committee and government made arrangements for "launching a general war in industrial production," and mobilized all economic departments and all enterprises and units of the province to carry out the "double increase and double economy" campaign to increase production and raise efficiency. All localities and departments adopted positive measures to invigorate production and the market, tap potential, and enliven the circulation of goods. All localities made conscientious efforts to enforce the State Council regulations on clearing the default of tax payments. In early December, the provincial government also held a telephone conference on clearing the default of tax payments, thus accelerating the progress of this work. By the end of the year, the province collected more than 1.4 billion yuan of evaded taxes and profits. In line with State Council arrangements, we actively conducted large-scale tax, finance, and price inspections, and recalled 420 million yuan by the end of the year. Meanwhile, we carried out large-scale work to check the arbitrary collection of charges and fines to reduce the burden of some departments, units, enterprises, and peasants. The financial capacity of counties was strengthened. On the one hand, we reduced subsidies to financially subsidized counties in an effort to strengthen their capacity for self-reliance. On the other hand, we paid attention to the building of the counties whose revenue exceeded 100 million yuan. By the end of 1990, the funds raised at various levels to support the production of counties and townships had reached 670 million yuan. The revenues of the province's 44 counties totaled 1.5 billion yuan, an increase of 1.1 times over 1986, and their proportion in the total revenue of the province rose from 7.2 to 11.7 percent. Seven counties achieved financial self-reliance, which helped reduce the subsidies by 10.61 million yuan. All localities conscientiously implemented the principle of finance and credit retrenchment, persisted in austerity, and achieved fairly good results in correcting the unauthorized increase in the amounts and scope of expenses. All the aforementioned work played a positive role in facilitating economic development and narrowing the difference between revenue and expenditures. The financial situation was better than we had expected, and this was no easy job.

II. 1991 Budget

The year 1991 is the first year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and is a year to continue the economic improvement and the in-depth reform. At the moment, there are difficulties in both the enterprises and the finances of our province. In addition, because the state will set forth some new measures to reduce revenues and increase expenditures, and because huge financial deficits have already emerged, the current financial situation will still be very arduous. For this reason, in arranging for the 1991 budget, we should base ourselves on unifying ideas, stabilizing the economy, reversing the

signs of slow growth, overcoming difficulties, and bridging crises through concerted efforts.

We should, first of all, handle well the distribution relations between enterprises and the state. In this regard, we should not only give consideration to the difficulties of enterprises, and make the distribution conducive to the stability and development of enterprises; but also should give consideration to the difficulties of finance, and make the distribution conducive to tiding over financial crisis. Among enterprises, we should vigorously tap potentials, improve management and operation, readjust product mix, comprehensively improve economic efficiency, and reverse the signs of slow growth. In finance, we should not only take into account enterprises' difficulties and give them positive support, but also strengthen financial management to stop losses and waste, strive to open up more sources of revenue, consolidate financial and tax order, and appropriately increase sources of revenue. Because it is impossible to increase revenues by a relatively big margin in view of the current situation, what are most important for overcoming current financial difficulties is to truly foster the idea of living austere lives, to form a fine atmosphere of living austere lives throughout the province, to work arduously, industriously and thriftily, and to arrange for expenditure items in a tight manner. Except for ensuring the appropriations for the items related to people's diet and ensuring the allocations for agriculture, education, and science and technology that must increase, we should vigorously reduce appropriations for nonproductive items, should strictly control institutional consumption and institutional operating expenses, and should control the increase in consumption funds. We should also strictly manage productive expenses and supervise the utilization of funds. We should continue to persist in the system of differential sharing of revenues by different levels. This year and the following years, the revenue sharing system between the province and various cities will remain unchanged, each relying on financial work, in order to achieve a balance between revenues and expenditures at all levels.

The 1991 budget breaks down as follows:

A. The Revenue

The 1991 budget of the province projects total revenue at 13.3 billion yuan, a drop of 300 million yuan, or 2.2 percent, from the 1990 figure calculated in terms of comparable standards. This is calculated according to the projected 3-percent increase in the 1991 provincial industrial production and in line with the output of major products, the volume of retail sales, and the current economic efficiency of enterprises.

1. Revenue from industrial and commercial tax is projected at 12.72 billion yuan, an increase of 460 million yuan, or 3.7 percent, over the 1990 figure. This is primarily based on the 3-percent increase in the 1991 industrial production, the 10.9-percent increase in the volume of retail sales, and the factors of positively cultivating tax sources and strengthening collection and management of tax revenues.

2. Revenue from industrial enterprises is projected at 750 million yuan, a decrease of 70 million yuan, or 9.5 percent, from the 1990 figure.

3. The refund to cover the deficits of grain enterprises is projected at 1.91 billion yuan, an increase of 550 million yuan, or 40.2 percent, over the 1990 figure. This is based on the fact that this year there will be no new refund of this kind.

4. The refund to cover the deficits of labor reform and labor reeducation enterprises is projected at 100 million yuan, an increase of 20 million yuan, or 18.4-percent, over the 1990 figure. This is based primarily on the fact that at present labor reform and labor reeducation enterprises have poor production environments and declining economic efficiency.

5. Revenue from energy and communications funds is projected at 320 million yuan, an increase of 130 million yuan, or 65.1 percent, over the 1990 figure. Revenue from the budget regulatory fund is projected at 380 million yuan, an increase of 120 million yuan, or 47.2 percent, over the 1990 figure. This is arranged in light of the situation of the extrabudgetary funds and on the premise that there will be no default of payment this year.

All other revenues are arranged in a normal way.

In addition, the state has assigned the tasks of promoting the sales of 530 million yuan in state treasury bonds and 130 million yuan in special state bonds to our province. We should make arrangements for this and mobilize the people across the province to exert efforts to fulfill them.

B. Financial Expenditures

In line with the requirement of leading an austere life, we should arrange at least 3.6 billion yuan of financial expenditures for the province, an increase of 1.38 billion yuan, or an increase of 11.3 percent, over the previous year. The breakdowns of major expenditures in the budget are arranged as follows:

1. The expenditures for local capital construction projects should be 830 million yuan, a decline of 20 million yuan, a decline of 2.1 percent. This is arranged according to the national economic plan of the province.

2. Agricultural expenditures (including expenditures for supporting rural production and working funds for agricultural, forestry, and water conservancy undertakings) should be 900 million yuan, an increase of 70 million yuan, up 8.0 percent. In agricultural expenditures, we should adhere to the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation, actively raise funds to increase agricultural input, and try by all possible means to push grain production and all sorts of rural industries forward.

We may arrange 750 million yuan as extrabudgetary agricultural funds, an increase of 60 million yuan, or 9 percent, over the previous year.

3. Expenditures for scientific and technological undertakings (including the funds for three scientific and technological projects and operating funds for scientific undertakings)

should be 270 million yuan, an increase of 20 million yuan, or 8.6 percent. We should increase operating funds for scientific research, raise our scientific research level and capacity, serve the old industrial bases, develop new high technologies and related industries and promote technological progress in enterprises.

4. Operating funds for educational undertakings should be 1.72 billion yuan, an increase of 130 million yuan, or 8.5 percent, over the previous year. Of this, operating funds for higher education undertakings should be 220 million yuan, or 10 percent, over the previous year; operating funds for ordinary education should be 1.5 billion yuan, an increase of 8.7 percent over the previous year. In the operating funds for ordinary education, personnel funds should increase 7.8 percent and public administrative funds should increase 11.4 percent. This is caused mainly by an increase in the personnel funds and some essential funds for special purposes. Expenditures for paying teachers of state-run schools should not be added to the peasants' burden. We are still short of public funds which should be supplemented by extrabudgetary revenues. In 1991, the extrabudgetary revenue from the educational sector may reach 780 million yuan, an increase of 4 percent over the previous year; with 240 million yuan in additional educational funds covered by the budget, the budgetary and extrabudgetary educational funds will reach 2.74 billion yuan.

5. Expenditures for administrative management funds should be 970 million yuan, an increase of 30 million yuan, or 3.4 percent, over the previous year. In line with the spirit of leading an austere life, we should mainly emphasize the increase in personnel, the rise in the prices of gas and electricity, the increase in the charges for heating, and some essential expenditures which we must increase, and should curtail public funds and expenses which must be paid all at once.

6. The expenditures for price subsidies should be 3.39 billion yuan, an increase of 880 million yuan, or 35.3 percent, over the previous year. This is caused mainly by delayed allocation of funds from the previous year and a relative increase in expenditures this year.

Results of arranging for revenue and expenditures show that, excluding the expenditures for repaying state funds, the expected deficits for the year will be 1.92 billion yuan. We have planned to cut down deficit subsidies by 640 million yuan and clear up delayed payments of 130 million yuan from major enterprises. If we are able to realize this, we may strike a balance in revenues and expenditures in general in this year's budget.

III. Summon Up Courage, Overcome Difficulties, and Work Hard To Fulfill the Fiscal Budget

At present some enterprises are in a difficult position, and so are finances. In the face of such a grim situation, we should look at favorable work conditions. For instance, bumper agricultural harvests have provided us with a material foundation and a broad market; the state is taking appropriate policies and measures to solve economic problems; implementation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan has

already begun; and some large, newly built or renovated projects have been completed and put into production in succession, which will certainly promote the further development of the economy. For this, the whole province should unify its thinking, clearly understand the current situation, summon up courage, strengthen its confidence, and apply all favorable conditions to pioneer the road of advance and overcome difficulties through great endeavor. Special attention should be paid to the following several jobs:

A. Closely centering on the activity of the "quality, variety, and efficiency year," we should strengthen enterprise management, help enterprises overcome difficulties, and actually reverse the decline in efficiency.

In recent years, enterprise management has been relaxed to some extent, and the phenomenon of replacing management with contracts has been comparatively conspicuous. In particular, financial management has slackened, economic accounting has not been true, revenues have been retained halfway, and latent problems have been conspicuous. In comprehensively unfolding the "quality, variety, and efficiency year," we should profoundly begin increasing production, practicing economy, and increasing revenue and reducing expenditures. All localities and units should strengthen enterprise management by regarding it as a major event to improve enterprise quality, and should strive to improve efficiency. We should arrange the problems of enterprises in order of importance and urgency, should set strict demands on enterprises to solve problems, and should urge enterprises to solve problems within a definite time. Enterprises should pay attention to comparing their economic targets with those of advanced enterprises of the same trade and the same kind, and then they should try to find out where their potentials and problems lie, in particular the problems of confused management, extravagance and waste, and poor efficiency. Enterprises should be urged to concentrate their efforts on readjusting product mix, improving product quality, cutting materials consumption, speeding up capital turnover, and vigorously increasing income and decreasing expenditure. Enterprises should not put one-sided emphasis on output value and growth rate to the neglect of efficiency. We should strengthen management of state property, enhance the utilization rate of equipment, and strive to raise the profit level. We should universally popularize new technologies, new skills, new equipment, and new materials that can conserve energy and cut consumption. All industrial and communications enterprises in the province should cut materials consumption by 2 percent from last year's level; and all industrial, communications, and commercial enterprises in the province should cut their workshop expenses and enterprise management expenses by 3 percent, excluding wages, large-scale repair expenses, and depreciation charges. All enterprises should assign quotas for increasing income and decreasing expenditure to each level and to each workshop, work team, or individual. All enterprises should establish a strict system of examination and a strict system of reward and punishment.

We should exert great efforts in halting deficits and increasing profits. Leaders at all levels should personally guide and organize competitive work bodies to assume

responsibility for and give specific guidance to every enterprise to halt deficits and increase profits, and should implement the system of quota management and responsibility in order to help and urge money-losing enterprises to turn deficits into profits as quickly as possible. Industrial and commercial enterprises throughout the province should strive to cut deficits incurred from poor management, exercise strict control over deficits incurred due to poor policies, and prevent such deficits from exceeding the quota set by the budget.

We should do a good job in the second-phase contracting of enterprises as quickly as possible. In defining contracting quotas, we should give consideration not only to enterprises' difficulties, but also financial difficulties, and should take into account not only immediate interests, but also long-term interests. Meanwhile, we should define the contract base figures in a realistic manner. We should perfect the method of linking economic efficiency with tax and profit delivery. Enterprises that fail to improve efficiency should not be allowed to increase wages; and enterprises that register a decline in efficiency should have their wages reduced accordingly. Auditing departments at all levels should conduct enterprise auditing work in a planned way, with major points emphasized. In particular, in order to check losses, waste, and the occurrence of hidden deficits, and in order to promote enterprises to improve management and efficiency, auditing departments at all levels should exercise strict supervision over those enterprises whose contract periods become due and that incur grave losses.

Enterprises should actively expand their markets, promote their product sales, vigorously curtail the volume of overstocked products, and earnestly check the payment of delivered goods and press the collection of payment so as to relieve the strained situation in funds.

B. We should enhance tax revenue work.

Governments at all levels should further enhance tax revenue work and supervise or urge tax revenue departments to uphold the principle of carrying out tax affairs in line with the law and to reinforce the legal system for collecting taxes. A good job should be done in managing tax revenues among state-run enterprises and key enterprises that pay a large amount of taxes, clearly checking and consolidating the affairs of tax reduction and exemption; and a good job should be done in suspending tax reductions and exemptions among enterprises whose favored treatment or policy privileges are out of date. We should strictly levy taxes on those that deserve the levy and exempt from taxation those that deserve the exemption. Based on supporting enterprises to develop their production, we should open or foster more financial sources, formulate the specific plan and target of promoting production to increase revenues, and safeguard or reinforce the tax and profit reserve strength of enterprises so as to enable financial revenues to steadily increase. Paying tax in line with the law represents the duty and obligation of every citizen and is a principle that should be publicized extensively and should take root in the hearts of the people. Efforts should be made to realistically enhance

management over tax revenues in individually and privately owned enterprises and over the regulation tax on personal incomes. Efforts should also be made to encourage the common practice of declaring taxes to the authorities, actively paying taxes, and accepting supervision. We should conduct regular inspection over tax revenues, financial affairs, and commodity prices; and we should be determined to deal with the problems of being in arrears with tax payment and profits handed over to the state. We should establish the "special tax payment system" for state-run enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized enterprises and those paying a large amount of taxes, in order to prevent new arrears and to block the evil practice of "being right and profitable to be in arrears with tax payment"; and we should levy "additional charges" from those who have delayed their tax payment. Financial and banking departments should cooperate in dealing with the "debt chain" in order to promote enterprises to restore their normal accounting order, and should solve the problem of being in arrears with tax payment and profits handed over to the state.

C. We should do a good job in having financial affairs support agricultural production.

We should earnestly enforce the policy of the central authorities with regard to agricultural input, implement the principle of taking agriculture as a foundation, continuously enhance assistance in agricultural production, and actively raise or levy support-agriculture funds through various channels. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to adopt all preferential policies to bring into play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants in increasing agricultural input. We should realistically do a good job in managing and utilizing the support-agriculture funds covered by the budget or outside the budget, and in bringing into full play the effect of fund utilization. Efforts should be made to rationally readjust the orientation of utilizing the support-agriculture funds, to further do well in carrying out comprehensive development on the "Liao He plain," to enhance the building of marketable grain bases and water conservancy works, and to vigorously improve the average and low-yield farmland to ensure the stable and high yield of it. We should also give a helping hand to the production of wheat and cotton. Effort should be made to actively popularize new technologies of agricultural production and the increase-output measures of applying plastic sheeting to farming operation, to enhance the building of infrastructure for breeding seeds, and to adopt every possible way and means to promote increased grain output. We should strengthen the work of releasing, withdrawing, and managing circulation funds to support agriculture; support the programs to develop agricultural production and help the poor areas get out of their difficulties and become wealthy; and should bring the best benefit of funds into full play.

D. We should curtail our needs, consolidate our subsidies, bring spending under control, and continuously uphold the principle of belt-tightening.

Over the past few years, financial expenditures—particularly the spending of subsidies for the price hikes of grains, edible oil, and vegetables as well as of administrative

undertakings—have shown a sharper increase all the way. Such expenditures have enabled the financial administration to endure the burden with difficulty. Therefore, it is imperative to carry out strict management over spending and to consolidate them as well. Various localities should earnestly implement the measures issued by the central and provincial authorities with regard to readjusting the policy on grains purchase and sale and with regard to consolidating the subsidies, and should reduce the subsidies which can be curtailed so as to relieve the financial burden. Except for “rigid spending,” expenditures for key projects, and investment in the medical and public health undertakings of rural areas, we can curtail all other expenses while formulating our spending budget.

It is also necessary to formulate specific methods for management of expenses in productive projects and for supervising the effect from use of funds. All localities should strictly control the authorized size of organs and the number of staff, and should control the increase in various subsidies and allowances. The expenses that are arranged not according to the central and provincial unified plans should conscientiously be cleared up and corrected. To counter the situation of past years in which administrative funds were overspent, in 1991 we should adopt the management method of fixed-quota administrative expenses, check the targets for limiting the quota at each level, and supervise implementation of the method. It is necessary to carry out a strict system to examine and approve meeting expenses. This year's meeting expenses should be reduced by 10 percent from last year. Decoration of houses should resolutely be controlled. It is necessary to intensify the system of examining and approving institutional purchasing power. Budgetary units should arrange expenses for purchasing modernized office facilities according to their financial capability. The purchase and renewal of cars should strictly be controlled. In line with the elimination of the practices of arbitrarily collecting fees, imposing fines, and apportioning expenses, we should further clear up the practices of administrative units collecting fees and creating income. Those whose own income can balance expenses should formulate the methods of reducing the budgeted allocations and of being self-sufficient in expenses, and strive to lighten the financial burden.

E. We should attend to financial work at the county level, promote the economic development in counties and townships, and enhance the county-level financial strength.

Governments at various levels should take the consolidation of county-level finances as a major strategic task, should attend to it, and should accelerate the pace of changing the strained county-level financial situation. After expiration of the “9155” program, we should continuously attend to the consolidation of county-level finances, and should launch the campaign to support counties with subsidies so as to become financially self-sufficient and to create counties with 100 million yuan in revenue. All cities should work out plans for the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, should work out definite targets and measures for counties, and should strive to have a

considerable number of counties become financially self-sufficient by 1995. The portions of reduced subsidies will temporarily not be withdrawn for five years and be used as funds for development of production. Counties whose subsidies are not covered by the provincial plan should progressively reduce their subsidies by 3-5 percent annually. We should adopt effective measures for promoting the development of county and township-level economy, strengthen the establishment of the county and township-level financial systems and functions, enhance their financial strength, and enliven county-level finance.

F. We should strengthen the management of extrabudgetary funds, ensure the distribution of budgeted funds, and persistently live on themselves.

The excessive deficits accumulated over the past years have brought about difficulties in the implementation of the budgetary plans at various levels. Under the situation in which the current financial system is not changed, by ourselves we should think of ways to solve the difficulties in distribution of funds. While paying firm attention to organizing incomes, we should often analyze the revenues and expenditures of the state, prevent various links from letting state funds lie idle or using excessive state funds, and try every possible means to ensure a good distribution of funds and a normal implementation of the budget. So far, the province's increasingly greater extrabudgetary funds become an important part of the overall social financial resources. Thus, strengthening the management of budgetary funds and upgrading the effect from use of budgetary funds is of extremely important significance to alleviating budgetary difficulties. Along with the elimination of “three ill practices,” we should further strengthen the management of extrabudgetary funds. In the principle that the ownership of funds must not be changed, we should carry out the method of keeping financial deposits, supervise the use of funds, and be sure to hand over the funds that must be handed over.

In the current situation, which contradictions between financial supply and demands are extremely prominent, we should advocate the practice of taking the overall situation into account; should strengthen the sense of discipline; should resolutely end the phenomena of various channels allocating funds, obtaining revenues, or arbitrarily arranging expenditures; and should actually and strictly enforce financial and economic discipline. Financial and tax departments at various levels should strengthen the improvement of administrative honesty, set strict demands on themselves, be just in performing official work, and strive to ensure a smooth progress and satisfactory fulfillment of budgeted revenue and expenditures.

People's Court Work Report

SK1605033891 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Mar 91 p 3

["Excerpt" of the work report of the Liaoning Higher People's Court, given by Zhang Huanwen at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Liaoning People's Congress on 12 March 1991]

[Excerpts] On 12 March, Zhang Huanwen, president of the provincial People's Court, delivered a report on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court, at the fourth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress. The following is an excerpt of the report:

In 1990, the people's courts at all levels across the province considered as their guide the principle of taking stability as the overriding task, adhered to the orientation of making judicial work serve "the central task of economic development and two basic points," considered safeguarding social stability, promoting economic development, strengthening the building of contingents and raising the law-enforcement level as the starting and ending points of our court work, and actively carried out all sorts of judicial work in line with law. Over the past year, by comprehensively carrying out trials and displaying the functions of the judicial organs, the provincial Higher People's Court succeeded in safeguarding state and social stability and played an active part in promoting economic development.

I. The Higher People's Court Dealt Strict Blows to Criminal Activities That Seriously Harmed Social Order and Disrupted the Economy in an Effort To Safeguard State and Social Stability

At present, Liaoning's social security situation is basically stable. Security problems have remained prominent and the security situation has remained severe, however. In line with the directives and decisions of the central authorities, the provincial party committee, and the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, we considered dealing strict blows to serious criminal activities and safeguarding social stability as the important tasks of the people's courts and unswervingly implemented the principle of dealing heavy and quick blows to criminals in line with the law. In accordance with the criminal law, the criminal procedure law, and the relevant decision of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, we meted out severe punishment for murderers, robbers, rapists, and major criminal elements of major thefts, and gangs of hooligans who seriously harmed social order, and some arch criminals of crime rings, principal accomplices, recidivists, habitual criminals, major fugitive criminals, and criminals who committed crimes again after ending their prison term or being released from reformatories. In order to stabilize Liaoning's security situation, the people's courts at all levels maintained close coordination with the public security and procuratorial organs and launched special struggles at different times and in different places against criminals who stole and killed draft animals, recklessly stole timber and felled trees and disrupted power equipment, and those involved in major theft, robbery, and hooligan gangs, and struggled to combat pornography and eliminate "six vices." We selected a number of typical cases, tried them in places where the cases occurred, and meted out punishment on the spot in order to frighten the criminals, inspire the masses, and stabilize social order. While giving strict punishment to criminals who were guilty of the most serious crimes and who aroused popular indignation, we appropriately meted out light punishment

or reduced punishment for those who surrendered themselves and made contributions by informing against other offenders, thus giving full play to the power of policies and law.

During the past year, in order to stabilize social order, the people's courts at all levels across Liaoning persisted in combining the offensive with the defensive, radical measures with stopgap measures, and succeeded in comprehensively improving social order. 1) We strengthened public trials. Of the criminal cases of the first instance that were tried during the year, apart from those cases involving privacy or juvenile delinquents, about 99.5 percent were tried in public. 2) We strengthened trials of juvenile delinquents. Courts at all levels established juvenile collegiate benches to try and handle cases involving delinquents and adopted elicitation methods to educate, try, transform, and save them. 3) We strengthened inspection over criminals who were placed under surveillance or whose punishments had been delayed or exempted, revisited them after their release, and cooperated with departments concerned to implement supervisory and transformation measures. 4) We actively offered suggestions for judicial work, reflected all social problems through the trials of last year, and promptly raised 1,200 suggestions for judicial work to units and departments concerned, and most of which were valued. 5) We conducted extensive publicity on the legal system and gave simultaneous attention to dealing blows to criminals and publicizing the legal system.

Last year, Liaoning's economic crimes were fairly serious. Judging from the economic cases tried by courts, we found the following characteristics: 1) Economic criminal cases increased continuously. Last year, the number of economic cases newly accepted by courts rose 18.3 percent over 1989. 2) The crime types were fairly concentrated. About 88.5 percent of the cases were concentrated on three types of cases such as corruption, bribe-taking, and theft of public property. 3) The number of major and appalling cases increased and that of cases involving an illicit sum of more than 10,000 yuan rose 19.4 percent over the previous year. [passage omitted]

II. The Higher People's Court Displayed Its Functional Role in Regulating Economic Relations and Served Economic Improvement and Rectification and the Deepening of Reform

Last year, due to readjustment of the production setup, curtailment in the scope of capital construction, economic slowdown, sluggish markets, and declines in economic efficiency, the people's courts witnessed changes in the economic disputes which they tried. We summarized them into "one decline and three increases." Last year, the number of cases of economic disputes accepted by courts throughout the province dropped by 16.6 percent from the preceding year; the number of cases of a new type brought to court for legal proceedings increased; the number of cases whose court decisions were hard to carry out rose; disputes involving other provinces, cities, and regions increased. These showed that the pressure on the economic trials of courts was not alleviated. Instead, their tasks became more

arduous, the situation became more complicated, and difficulties in the trials were aggravated.

During the past year, we upheld the guiding ideology of serving reform, opening up, economic improvement and rectification, and economic development, and actively carried out economic trials. During that year, we concluded 27,250 economic disputes and the total number of lawsuits involved 1.215 billion yuan. First of all, we used legal means to solve problems emerged during the in-depth reforms. Through trials, we further improved rural contract relations, stabilized the output-related contact responsibility system in rural areas, and consolidated rural economic structural reform achievements. On the other hand, we emphasized the invigoration of large and medium-sized enterprises, safeguarded the sound development of all forms of the enterprise contract responsibility system, and promoted lateral cooperation among enterprises and the optimization of production setup and organization. Second, we gave priority to trying major cases in close connection with economic improvement and rectification. Last year, through the trials of contract disputes concerning loans, we helped the banking departments recover nearly 300 million yuan in overdue loans. In light of the prominent situation of "debt chains" among enterprises, courts across the province rendered law service to large and medium-sized enterprises and actively helped them clear up debts to alleviate their economic difficulties in line with the law. Third, we conscientiously implemented the principle of combining the planned economy with market regulation. During economic trials, we paid attention to implementing the country's planned economy and safeguarding the legal act of market regulation. We strictly defined the legal effect of the important contracts related to the national economy and the people's livelihood signed in accordance with the state mandatory plan and urged the persons concerned to honor the contracts on their own initiative. On the basis of distinguishing right from wrong and clearly defining the responsibilities, we instructed those who failed to fulfill the contracts signed in accordance with the state guidance plan or contracts signed by enterprises themselves to assume relative obligations; in handling disputes among Sino-foreign joint ventures, and cooperative enterprises, and disputes concerning the "three forms of import processing industries and compensation trade," we paid attention to protecting the legal rights and interests of the domestic and foreign parties concerned and strengthened the investment confidence of foreign businessmen in an effort to promote the development of an export-oriented economy in Liaoning Peninsula.

III. The Higher People's Court Actively Carried Out Administrative and Civil Trials To Safeguard the Legal Rights and Interests of Citizens and Legal Persons

The administrative procedural law was put into formal practice last year, leading administrative trials to a new stage. The provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial government paid great attention to the implementation of the administrative procedural law, and the people's courts did much preparatory work before its implementation. The people's courts also

took active and prudent steps to handle administrative cases involving social stability, security, land, industry, commerce, taxation, food hygiene, and urban construction related to economic improvement and rectification. Three months after implementation of the administrative procedure law, the number of cases accepted by courts rose noticeably. [passage omitted]

Last year, 54 percent of the cases accepted and heard by courts across the province were civil cases, up 10.7 percent over the preceding year. These civil cases involved thousands of families and had a bearing on the immediate interests of the vast number of people. If we fail to handle them properly, they will affect stability and unity, result in the sharpening of contradictions and lead to the rise of criminal offenses.

During the past year, the people's courts at all levels across Liaoning proceeded in their work from the overall situation of maintaining social stability, solved contradictions, eliminated destabilizing factors, and comprehensively carried out civil trials. The quality, efficiency, and social benefit of the civil cases concluded during the year also improved to a certain extent. [passage omitted]

IV. The Higher People's Court Strengthened the Building of Court Cadre Contingents and Strived To Raise the Level of Law Enforcement

Building a contingent of judicial cadres who are firm in observing policies, pure in organization, and well-versed in specialized legal knowledge is the key to raising the law-enforcement level. The 10 years in service of reform and opening up, particularly the test of halting turmoil and quelling counterrevolutionary revolution, showed that the ranks of court cadres in Liaoning were basically good. They have continuously enhanced their political and professional levels. Last year, under the poor situation in which the number of cases increased unceasingly and judicial strength was inadequate, the broad masses of cadres and policemen struggled arduously and were overworked. A number of advanced units and outstanding judicial cadres who strictly enforced law, performed official duties honestly, and served the people wholeheartedly came to the fore.

To raise the law-enforcement level and ensure the correct implementation of the state laws, we persisted in strictly enforcing law during the trials. First, we strengthened supervision over trials. We sent back to the former courts for retrial cases whose facts in the original verdicts were not clear and evidence was not adequate, and we changed or corrected improper court decisions. Courts at all levels also established tribunals to accept and hear lawsuits filed by the masses. Regarding cases which should not be handled by courts according to law, we voluntarily helped the persons involved to contact departments concerned so as to prevent the situation where people could not file lawsuits to the proper places. Second, we strengthened inspection over law enforcement. The provincial courts went deeply to some intermediate courts or grassroots courts to inspect their law enforcement, discipline, and work style during trials. The city and county (district) courts also conducted self-inspection and mutual inspection and promptly corrected

some improper judgments. Third, we placed ourselves under mass supervision. [passage omitted]

During the past year, the people's courts at all levels across the province made certain achievements in their work but they still lagged far behind the demands of the party and the state on courts and failed to meet the needs of the developing situation. These mainly included: Our ideology and work failed to keep pace with the new situation of economic development; we lacked in-depth investigation and study of the new situations cropping up in our work; many cases were not properly and promptly handled; protectionism existed at varying degrees in some localities while the courts handled economic cases; the problems of difficulty in implementing the court decisions for economic cases remained prominent; a small number of cadres and policemen violated law and discipline and created bad influences on the masses; the increase in the number of cases year after year did not conform to the judicial strength; and the work and living conditions of the vast number of cadres and policemen were fairly difficult. We will adopt effective measures to solve them and strive to improve our work.

The Eighth Five-Year Plan formulated at the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee and the basic tasks and guidelines for the next 10 years of national economic and social development indicated that China's socialist modernization construction has entered a new stage of development. During this year, we should deeply study and implement the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee, take the party's basic line as our guidance, act in close connection with the central task of economic construction, further carry out all sorts of judicial work, strive to raise the law-enforcement level, strengthen the building of contingents and grassroots foundation work, and serve state and social stability and the smooth implementation of the 10-Year program for national economic and social development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. We should conscientiously implement the guidelines of the national conference on comprehensive improvement of public security and the conference of presidents of the Higher People's Courts throughout the country held at the beginning of this year, further clarify the situation, unify thinking, clearly define the tasks, fully display the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship, continue to deal heavy and quick blows to criminals in line with law, deal strict blows to serious economic criminals, safeguard state and social stability, give full play to our service functions, actively strengthen economic trials, serve economic development, fully display our protection function, do a better job in handling civil and administrative cases and lawsuits, protect the legal rights and interests of citizens and legal persons, and support administrative organs to carry out administrative work in line with the law. [passage omitted]

Procuratorate Work Report

SK2105032791 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Mar 91 p 3

["Excerpts" of the work report of the Liaoning People's Procuratorate, given by Chief Procurator Xu Sheng at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Liaoning People's Congress on 12 March 1991]

[Text] Chief Procurator Xu Sheng gave a report on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Liaoning People's Congress on 12 March. Excerpts of the report follow:

Under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and under the supervision of the People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels, procuratorial organs throughout the province conscientiously carried out the work plans of the provincial party committee and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, implemented the resolutions of the third session of the seventh provincial People's Congress, fully performed the function of supervision over law-enforcement, waged in-depth struggles against embezzlement and bribery, and continued to deal strict blows to serious criminal activities. They made new progress in the procuratorial work in various aspects.

I. They focused on the central task of "stabilizing the overall situation" in carrying out procuratorial work.

In the past year, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province unified the guiding thought for procuratorial work to defend and promote social stability, and exerted efforts to "stabilize the overall situation."

They waged in-depth struggles against embezzlement and bribery. The number of the cases registered in 1990 showed a decline of 7 percent from that of 1989, but a threefold increase over that in 1988. Economic cases investigated and concluded in that year rose by 30.4 percent from 1989, and 47.97 million yuan in economic losses was recovered for the state, an increase of 41.2 percent over 1989. With an aim to maintain administrative honesty, procuratorates at all levels defined the major direction and the priorities of their anti-embezzlement and antibribery struggles. They investigated and handled some cases on bribery that were characterized by abuse of power for selfish gains, and deals between power and money, and that were very corrosive and dangerous. In handling cases of various types, they gave priority to handling major and serious cases, especially those committed by cadres at and above the county and regimental level, and made persistent efforts to thoroughly investigate and strictly handle them. This showed the determination of our party and government to punish corruption and maintain administrative honesty.

They continued to adhere to the principle of dealing strict and prompt blows according to law to serious criminal cases. Procuratorates at all levels throughout the province always regarded the efforts to deal strict blows to serious criminal cases as another focus of their work, and actively participated in the unified action to deal strict blows to serious criminal cases in line with the arrangements of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the provincial party committee. They also followed the unified arrangements of party committees to actively participate in the various special struggles against embezzlement, fleeing offenders, pornography, and the six vices, and approved the arrests and prosecuted according to law and in a timely manner the criminal elements caught during the special struggles, thus dealing effective blows to the criminal activities with

regional characteristics. They actively participated in the endeavor to comprehensively improve public security to help eliminate the factors leading to instability. They established comprehensive improvement liaison stations in the plants, enterprises, townships, villages and neighborhoods where public security was bad, and launched the activities of "cooperation between procuratorates and the people," thus expanding the legal and social effects of handling cases.

The investigation and handling according to law of the cases on infringement on the democratic rights and personal rights of citizens, and the cases on dereliction of duty were important measures to eliminate corrupt phenomena, promote administrative honesty, and improve socialist democracy and the legal system. In the past year, the number of cases filed for investigations and those tried and concluded showed an increase of 23 and 38.4 percent, respectively, over those of the preceding year. Cases on extortion of confession by torture, illegal detention, perversion of justice for bribes, and malpractice for the benefit of relatives and friends, which would arouse public indignation easily, create social contradictions and undermine stability and unity, were investigated and handled according to law, thus promoting justice and developing the legal system.

II. They upheld the idea of making procuratorial work serve economic construction, and helped facilitate the development of production and construction.

Through such professional activities as handling cases, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province facilitated the smooth progress of the economic improvement and rectification, and the sustained, stable and coordinated development in the national economy last year.

First, they correctly handled the relationship between the anti-embezzlement and antibribery struggles and economic construction. They integrated efforts to deal blows to criminal activities with protection efforts both by strictly punishing according to law the criminal elements who undermined the economy to a serious extent and by paying attention to actively supporting the development of enterprises. They persisted in the dialectical unity between laws and policies both by strictly enforcing laws and by paying attention to policies. They attached importance both to the legal effect and to the social effect and economic benefits of handling cases with an aim to promote the development of production. They resolutely investigated and dealt with the economic criminals who abused power for selfish gains, wantonly embezzled the property of the state and the collective, seriously damaged the interests of staff members and workers, and created chaos in the production order and a decline in economic results as soon as they were reported, thus eliminating insects from the enterprises, and protecting the interests and labor and production enthusiasm of staff members and workers. They overcame the habit of handling cases in an isolated manner or judging cases as they stood, submitted procuratorial suggestions or investigation reports to the units where cases occurred or to the higher level pertinent departments on the problems and loopholes in business and management they discovered during their

prosecuting activities or after the cases were concluded, and urged the units and the departments to plug the loopholes, improve their rules and systems, and strengthen their preventive measures and managerial work. When handling the cases involving major leading members of production, business and management departments, or the technical, managerial and business personnel in key posts, they submitted timely reports to party committees or higher level pertinent departments to suggest that personnel involved be reshuffled or proper measures adopted to protect the continuous and effective progress of production, business, management and the circulation of goods. They refrained from freezing bank accounts rashly, and causing man-made suspension of production when handling cases in order to keep the channels for production, supply and marketing impeded. They handled some marginal, "sensitive" and controversial cases in a prudent manner, and refrained from hastily starting investigations and perfunctorily handling the cases on which judgments could not be made accurately, and which would affect production easily when being handled. They adopted a more prudent attitude, and postponed handling the problems concerning which there was no clear demarcation line between crime and noncrime, and between laws and policies, and the problems in the contradictions between laws and regional policies adaptations during a definite period. They were praised by the masses because their work to handle cases helped promote production.

Second, in view of the grim situation of market sluggishness and economic downturn, they attached importance to dealing strict blows to the criminal activities of taking advantage of plants' suspension of production totally or partly to embezzle or plunder means of production and to sabotage production facilities. They also dealt blows to the criminal activities that seriously endangered the safety of the people's lives and property, such as mugging, rape, pickpocketing, and burglary, thus enhancing the people's sense of security, and directly or indirectly providing a stable and relaxed external environment for economic construction and production.

Third, beginning last year, procuratorial organs at all levels persisted in conscientiously investigating and handling the cases that incurred huge economic losses to the state or undermined the economic order due to serious bureaucracy and irresponsibility, and the major accidents arising from negligence. In this way, they contributed due efforts to rectifying the economic order, and ensuring production safety.

III. They actively performed their function of supervision over law enforcement to ensure the correct and unified enforcement of state laws.

In 1990, despite the large number of cases, and the heavy tasks and work burdens, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province persistently took facts as the basis and laws as the criteria to handle cases in strict accordance with the legal procedures, and made conscientious efforts to screen the approval of arrests and prosecutions. They filed countercharges according to law against the judgments which they thought were actually incorrect. They

pursued the criminal liabilities according to law of the extremely small number of judicial cadres and policemen who perverted justice for bribes, who were engaged in malpractice for the benefits of their relatives and friends, and who extorted confessions by torture and caused ill consequences. They carried out procuratorial work in prisons and reformatories, and corrected 594 law breaches committed by cadres and policemen, and cases of extended detention involving 1,833 persons. After 1 October last year when the administrative procedural law was officially put into effect, 76 procuratorates officially established civil and administrative procuratorial organs to carry out substantial work.

IV. They persisted in managing procuratorial organs strictly and intensified efforts to improve the procuratorial contingent.

In 1990, procuratorial organs at all levels further overcame the tendency of "being strong in one field and weak in the other," and strengthened leadership over ideological and political work. To raise the political awareness of the vast number of cadres and policemen, they persistently conducted in-depth and systematic education on the socialist basic theory, adherence to the four cardinal principles, and opposition to bourgeois liberalization. They persisted in managing procuratorial organs strictly, and further improved their systems to maintain administrative honesty in coordination with their activities to correct the unhealthy trends in some trades, and their large-scale inspections on law and discipline enforcement. They strictly investigated and punished the small number of cadres and policemen who violated party and administrative discipline. They also actively participated in the "public servant cup" and "exemplary cup" emulation activities organized by local party committees.

To implement the guidelines of the document of the "opinions of the CPC Central Committee on adhering to and improving the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the CPC leadership," the provincial procuratorate and the procuratorates of four cities recruited more than 60 special procurators from various democratic parties and patriotic personages without party affiliation. Procuratorial organs' recruitment of special procurators from democratic parties and patriotic personages without party affiliation was the specific manifestation of the party's consistent proposition of multiparty cooperation and political consultation in the public security, procuratorial and judicial fronts, and an effective way to maintain close contacts between procuratorial organs and the masses. Most of these invited procurators were specialized experts and scholars. Through their participation in the law enforcement activities of procuratorial organs, procuratorial work will become more vigorous, and the law enforcement activities of procuratorial organs will be more scientific. At present, efforts are being intensified to work out contact and work systems to make sure that these special procurators truly perform their role.

In 1990, fairly great achievements were scored in the procuratorial work of the province, but there were still some problems that should not be neglected. The major

ones were as follows: Procuratorial organs failed to investigate, handle, and report in a timely manner the large number of clues to the economic cases reported by the masses. An inordinately large number of economic cases were exempted from prosecution. This was discovered, and measures were already adopted to reduce the rate but some cases which were exempted prosecution were treated too leniently. Some procuratorates were afraid of the difficulty in handling some law and discipline breaches, and failed to enforce laws strictly, and investigate and handle cases effectively. Law and discipline breaches committed by procuratorial cadres and policemen were frequent. Although the number was small, some problems were rather serious, and merited our great attention. The aforementioned problems will be studied and solved when carrying out our work in the future.

The year 1991 is the first year for implementing the state's 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan, and also one for the continued improvement, rectification and in-depth reform. Procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province should unfailingly implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee, firmly embrace the idea of taking economic construction as the central task, and fully support and defend economic construction. They should further emancipate their minds, and have more initiative in serving and gearing their work to the needs of economic construction, which meets public interests. They should hold firmly the weapon of the people's democratic dictatorship, conscientiously perform their function of supervision over laws, wage in-depth struggles against embezzlement and bribery, deal strict and prompt blows to serious criminal offenses according to law, actively participate in the endeavor to comprehensively improve public security, strengthen the procuratorial work toward the enforcement of law and discipline, upgrade the political and professional quality of the procuratorial contingent, promote the various aspects of the procuratorial work, and make new efforts and new contributions to safeguard and promote political, economic, and social stability, to facilitate the smooth progress of the economic improvement and rectification and the in-depth reform, and to enliven the economy.

A. Our procuratorial organs should wage in-depth struggles against embezzlement and bribery. They should embrace the idea of fighting a long-term battle and, taking administrative honesty as the main theme, make ceaseless efforts to carry out the anti-embezzlement and antibribery struggles, with the emphasis on dealing with the cases which make the masses are most dissatisfied, and those that are particularly corrupt.

The anti-embezzlement and antibribery struggles should be geared to the needs of economic construction. First, procuratorial organs should integrate state laws with the current economic policies, and handle economic cases in a prudent and accurate manner. Local policies conducive to economic development, such as policies aimed at invigorating the market, strengthening marketing, and enlivening the circulation of funds, are an important basis for the correct handling of cases. Second, they should attach

importance to work methods. Particularly when investigating and handling the economic cases of enterprises and institutions, they should ensure the normal business activities of enterprises, protect their reputation, safeguard their stability, defend the legal rights and interests of their responsible persons, support their legal business activities, and actively promote the development of economic construction. Third, while handling cases, they should help the units where crimes are committed establish and improve their rules and regulations, stem the loopholes, and carry out improvement and rectification.

B. They should adhere to the principle of promptly dealing strict blows to serious criminal offenses. In the new year, procuratorial organs at all levels should work in close coordination with public security organs and people's courts in dealing strict blows to the "seven types" of persons to be dealt with in particular, resolutely check the continuous upturn in major and serious cases, sternly punish the criminal offenses that undermine collective production and the economic improvement and rectification, and provide a good public security environment for economic construction. Meanwhile, they should take the initiative in carrying out their work to prevent numerous unexpected incidents.

C. They should further strengthen procuratorial work toward law and discipline enforcement. While adhering to the principle of "holding the responsibility comprehensively, and handling all the cases that must be handled," they should actively investigate and handle the cases on extortion of confessions by torture, illegal detention, and malpractice for the benefit of relatives and friends, and the cases of dereliction of duty and irresponsibility that cause serious losses to state and collective property and people's lives. They should particularly investigate and handle major and serious cases.

D. They should persist in managing procuratorial organs strictly, and improve the procuratorial contingent. Procuratorial organs at all levels should intensify efforts to improve their leading bodies, and make sure that their leadership power is held firmly in the hands of the people truly loyal to Marxism. They should conduct in-depth and persistent education on the party's basic line among procuratorial cadres and policemen, and build a contingent that is politically qualified. They should further intensify efforts to maintain administrative honesty to safeguard the good image of law supervisory organs. They should carry out the ideological and political work that meets the characteristics of procuratorial organs, and fully boost the enthusiasm of all their personnel. They should do a good job in training cadres to upgrade the professional quality of their contingent as a whole.

It is China's political system for procuratorial organs to report their work and be responsible to People's Congresses. Many years of practice in procuratorial work enabled us to understand that subjecting ourselves to the supervision of People's Congress Standing Committees and people's deputies is an important political guarantee for carrying out procuratorial work. In the new year, we will redouble our

efforts, and strive for new contributions under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the supervision of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

CPPCC Work Report

SK1605045191 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 15 Mar 91 pp 2, 3

[Work report of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), presented by Wang Shuzhi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, at the Fourth Session of the Sixth Liaoning CPPCC Committee on 7 March 1991]

[Excerpts] Fellow members:

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, I submit a work report to the session for discussions.

I. It has been more than one year since the third session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee was held. The previous year was an unusual year as well as one when the whole party and all people of the country comprehensively implemented the basic line of the party under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus and continued to advance along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. With the concerted efforts of the whole party and all the people of the country, we made noticeable achievements in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. Inflation was brought under control. Liaoning reaped a bumper agricultural harvest. Industrial production rose after a fall. The overall economic situation has been developing in a good way. The national economic, political, and social situation is stable at present.

At the end of 1989, the CPC Central Committee promulgated the proposal for persisting in and perfecting the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC. Last year, the CPC Central Committee convened the national united front work conference. This helped create a new situation to carry out united front work and CPPCC work. Under the leadership of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and the guidance of the National CPPCC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee conscientiously implemented the proposal of the CPC Central Committee, the guidelines of the national united front work conference, the provisional regulations of the National CPPCC Committee and the provincial CPPCC Committee on political consultation and democratic supervision, the guidelines of the CPPCC work conference sponsored by the provincial party committee; further brought into play the CPPCC's functional roles; and further regularized and institutionalized political consultation and democratic supervision. Specific indicators were as follows:

A. The Standing Committee positively brought the CPPCC's functions into play in line with the work of consolidating and developing the stable and united political situation. [passage omitted]

First, by holding situation report meetings, conducting inspections, and launching activities for CPPCC members to render services at fixed times, the provincial CPPCC Committee made the CPPCC members understand the international and national political and economic situations, achievement in reform and opening the country to the outside world, the current practical difficulties, the importance of stability, and responsibility for safeguarding stability; ceaselessly educated CPPCC members in patriotism and socialism; and gave them a firm belief in socialism and determination to safeguard stability. The CPPCC members dedicated themselves to consolidating and developing the political situation characterized by stability and unity at their work posts.

Second, they investigated and studied some crucial problems and put forward valuable suggestions for the provincial party committee. [passage omitted]

Third, Liaoning has done a better job in implementing the policies on different nationalities and religions. However, some problems and contradictions still existed in some localities. To this end, the provincial CPPCC Committee organized some members to conduct special inspections so as to understand the situation and find out problems. They worked positively and set forth opinions and suggestions to solve the problems. Meanwhile, the provincial CPPCC Committee also conscientiously received visitors and incoming letters from the masses, helped party committees and governments disseminate policies and eliminate contradictions, and promoted stability and unity.

B. The Standing Committee organized CPPCC members to conduct special investigations and studies in line with the major issues of economic construction and social development and with the focus on the central link of economic construction, and set forth opinions and suggestions for the policy decisions of the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

First, the Standing Committee conducted investigations and studies to serve the formulation of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and set forth suggestions and opinions. [passage omitted]

Second, the Standing Committee investigated and studied the issues of agricultural development and positively carried out this work. [passage omitted]

Third, the Standing Committee suggested ways and means and dedicated itself to solving the economic problems that have cropped up in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. [passage omitted]

Fourth, the Standing Committee conducted investigations on some selected issues, including the issue of further opening Liaodong Peninsula to the outside world. [passage omitted]

Fifth, the Standing Committee made ceaseless efforts to promote the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization. [passage omitted]

C. The Standing Committee conducted various forms of consultation and supervision activities and created conditions for having the CPPCC members participate in and discuss political affairs.

First, the Standing Committee paid attention to upgrading the quality of regular meetings. Holding various regular meetings is a major means for the CPPCC members to exercise their duties and to participate in and discuss political affairs. Over the past year, according to the requirements of the "provisional regulations," we made efforts to perfect the system of regular meetings and upgrade the quality of regular meetings, and created conditions for having the CPPCC members exercise the functions for conducting political consultation and democratic supervision. [passage omitted]

Second, the Standing Committee paid attention to the process of presenting motions. The motions put forth by CPPCC members are a major form and channel through which CPPCC members, democratic party members, and members of mass organizations participating in CPPCC work exercise their democratic rights and participate in and discuss political affairs. Along with the profound progress of CPPCC work, the motions work has turned from solving individual problems to participating in relevant principles and policies. After the third session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, the Standing Committee received 439 motions put forth by the CPPCC members, and 350 CPPCC members or about 50 percent of the total CPPCC members put forth 932 motions. This fully reflected the CPPCC members' enthusiasm and initiative of participating in and discussing political affairs in line with the central tasks of the party. [passage omitted]

Third, the Standing Committee conscientiously organized CPPCC members to conduct inspections. [passage omitted]

Fourth, the Standing Committee directly engaged itself in some key tasks of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. [passage omitted]

Fifth, the Standing Committee paid attention to displaying its supervisory role in public opinion. [passage omitted]

D. The Standing Committee strengthened its contacts with various democratic parties and various fronts.

According to the requirements of the third session of the sixth provincial party committee, we conscientiously implemented the proposal of the CPC Central Committee and paid attention to strengthening our contacts with various democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and invited responsible comrades of democratic parties to attend various study and report meetings. [passage omitted]

Various special committees strengthened the exchange of work situations and information with democratic parties, and dispatched some necessary documents and data to each other. We also regularly convened meetings of secretaries general and studied relevant work issues with deputy secretaries general who concurrently held posts at democratic parties so as to strengthen cooperation and contacts with the democratic parties. [passage omitted]

E. The work of establishing contacts between the people in and outside the country was developing steadily and headway was made in the work toward Taiwan.

Over the past year, we expanded our contacts with the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and Overseas Chinese by conducting propaganda and establishing contacts in various forms, and ceaselessly expanded the work toward the Overseas Chinese. Last year, we received 175 compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and Overseas Chinese in 58 groups who came to the province to visit their relatives, make journeys, go sightseeing, and conduct inspections, 2.3 times over the 1989 figure. Besides, in cooperation with relevant departments, we also received more than 200 compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and overseas. [passage omitted]

F. The Standing Committee strengthened self-construction.

Over the past year, we paid attention to carrying forward the CPPCC's fine tradition and work style of conducting self-education through study, and focused our efforts on grasping the work of organizing CPPCC members to engage in study. [passage omitted]

In short, over the past year, the Standing Committee positively carried out its work in line with the central work tasks of the central and provincial party committees and the central and provincial governments, conscientiously exercised the functions of political consultation and democratic supervision, better fulfilled various tasks as set forth at the third session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, and made headway in some spheres. All this resulted from the correct leadership of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, the support of the provincial government, the close cooperation of various departments concerned, and the concerted efforts of all CPPCC members. However, we should clearly understand that some problems still exist in our work. Major indicators are as follows: We failed to make noticeable achievements in conducting some special investigations, and the quality of some special investigations is not high enough. It is necessary to further perfect the CPPCC members' investigation work, to further strengthen contacts with democratic parties and mass organizations, to further intensify the organizational and ideological work of organs, and to further improve the work style of organs. We should conscientiously study and strive to solve these problems in the future.

II. Fellow members:

The year 1991 is the first year of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan period. China is going to enter a new stage of developing socialist modernization. The CPC Central Committee's proposal for formulating the 10-year program for national economic and social development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan defines the program of action to realize the second-step strategic goal.

This is of extremely important significance to promoting socialist modernization, focusing on economic construction. The last decade of this century is a key period in promoting China's socialist modernization. Attending to this year's work is of particular importance in realizing the fighting goal of the next decade. Thus, we should take the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee as our guide, and further bring into play the CPPCC's role in participating in the state political activities in line with the proposal of the CPC Central Committee, the guidelines of the national united front work conference, and the "provisional regulation" of the National CPPCC Committee. Under the leadership of the provincial party committee, we should unite with personages of all democratic parties and nonparty personages, and make positive efforts to consolidate and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity, to promote the implementation of the national and provincial 10-year programs and Eighth Five-Year Plans, to strengthen construction of the spiritual and material civilizations, to intensify the setup of the socialist democracy and legal system, and to promote the peaceful reunification of the motherland. To this end, this year, we should attend to the following few work tasks.

A. We should give full scope to CPPCC members' overall functional roles and suggest ways and means to implement the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. [passage omitted]

B. We should positively create conditions for perfecting the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC, and further upgrade the quality of political consultation and democratic consultation. [passage omitted]

C. We should strengthen study and propaganda work. [passage omitted]

D. We should further attend to the contacts between the people inside and outside the country and strive to promote the peaceful reunification of the motherland. [passage omitted]

E. We should strengthen the construction of organs; keep close contact with the CPPCC Committees of cities, counties, and districts; and make efforts to serve the CPPCC members. [passage omitted]

Fellow members: The development of the national political and economic situation has set a new, higher demand on CPPCC work. Under the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee, we should give full play to the functions of the CPPCC organizations, unite as one, work arduously, and strive to make new contributions to consolidate and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity, rejuvenate Liaoning, and promote the socialist modernization and the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

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